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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ers. Temp 6-1 (43-34). Tomorrow showers. (41-30). Yesterday's temp. 11-7 (52-45). DON: Sleet Temp 5-2 (41-36). Tomorrow ble. Yesterday's temp. 4-3 (39-37). ROME: y Temp 17-4 (63-39). NEW YORK: Show- Temp. 10-2 (50-36). Yesterday's temp. 7.—2 ).

DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
# Herald Tribune
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## 3 Wounded As 2 Bombs Explode in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, March 28 (UPI). Two bombs claimed by Arab errillas exploded today on a s and in a sack of oranges t in the crowded thoroughre of the Jewish sector of the y but did not mar a Good iday procession by thousands Christian pilgrims.

a total of 12 persons were unded, all of them passengers a bus on which the first mb exploded in Herzl Street. e police said they were treatin hospitals and all but three re immediately released.

A second bomb, hidden in a g of oranges, exploded on ffa Road near a shoe store, owing out windows on the eet filled with Sabbath Eve oppers. The blast did not use casualties.

**Crowd Warned**

Minutes before the explosion, o policemen found the sack d warned away the crowd as ey called army experts to disantle the bomb, witnesses said.

The police rounded up Arab spects in the area of both plosions, the national radio id.

The explosions occurred seven miles from the walled city Jerusalem where more than 00 Christians, guarded by lice, walked in procession up e Via Dolorosa, the path rist took according to tradim to his crucifixion.

The Ministry of Tourism said ,500 visitors arrived in the Holand for the Easter and Passer services compared to 9,000 st year. But the police said e Good Friday procession was naller than last year.

In Beirut, a spokesman for AFA, the news agency of the alestine Liberation Organizaon, said "Palestinian comandos declare responsibility r the Jerusalem operations rlier today."

It was the first explosion in rusalem since Dec. 20 when bomb went off in a police r near Zion Square, wounding 10 persons. Two persons were injured March 21 when a bomb exploded in the hands of one of them.



Associated Press.

Pilgrims on the march in Jerusalem yesterday.

**Fishing Boat Attacked**

TEL AVIV, March 28 (UPI). —Israel said today that one of its missile boats attacked an Egyptian fishing vessel with machine-gun fire because it refused to halt on command in the Gulf of Suez a week ago, wounding four Egyptians. One later died.

The vessel was taken to the coast, 50 miles south of Abu Rudeis and released Wednesday night following interrogation of the crew, a military spokesman said.

The incident occurred March 21.

A military communiqué said the boat spotted a "suspicious looking vessel" and repeatedly called on it to halt, firing warning shots. The vessel, with 13 men aboard, refused to stop, it said.

"The Israeli Navy vessel fired in the direction of the Egyptian vessel in order to stop it. Four persons were wounded in the firing. They received medical treatment but one of the wounded succumbed to his injuries," it said.

## 2 Groups Set Truce In Angola

### Portuguese Bring Blocs Together

LUANDA, Angola, March 28 (UPI).—Warring black nationalists agreed today to settle their differences after a week of bloody violence that had claimed the lives of at least 66 of their followers.

Portuguese troops patrolled Luanda's streets in personnel carriers to prevent renewed fighting between two factions, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, both

• Portuguese regime outlaws a Maoist party. Page 2.

members of the three-party provisional government set up to guide this Portuguese territory to independence.

There were no reports of new clashes between the two groups. Many Luandans headed for the beaches for the Easter weekend holiday.

Portugal's Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes and Overseas Territories Minister Antonio de Almeida Santos negotiated an agreement with the three groups in the provisional government, the National Front, the Popular Movement and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, to end the fighting and abide by an agreement signed in Algarve, Portugal, in January.

In that pact, the three parties pledged to work together for free elections and full independence in November.

Gen. Silva Cardoso, Portugal's high commissioner in Angola, said in a statement that the three groups agreed to send their unneeded troops and their party officials out of the city. Each could contribute 500 more troops to the joint armed forces and 100 men to the police, he said.

Under the agreement, prisoners taken by the Popular Movement and the National Front in this week's clashes had to be freed today.

No official casualty figures were released. According to news reports in Lisbon and Johannesburg, National Front troops massacred at least 50 recruits of the Popular Movement in a roadside ditch at Caxito, about 45 miles north of Luanda. Troops also found 12 bodies together in a suburb of the capital. Hospitals were filled with wounded, the reports said.

A petition, signed by 12 Portuguese Army doctors and circulated in the capital today, demanded an inquiry into the Caxito massacre. The doctors said that they had treated 20 wounded, mainly civilians who were among a group of 100 arrested by the National Front and accused of fighting for the Popular Movement last week.

The petition asked the government to take urgent measures "before such acts of Nazi bestiality become generalized and a climate of fascist terror is installed."

Yesterday, Angola's Interior Minister Ngola Karangu asked the public to stay calm during the crisis. He blamed outside influences and persons connected with the former colonialist regime. "Reactionary forces and imperialist agents are trying to push us into the arena of civil war," he said.



United Press International.

FACT-FINDING—Gen. Frederick Weyand, the U.S. Army chief of staff, follows President Nguyen Van Thieu into a meeting to discuss the Vietnam military situation.

### Greater Than Aid Requests

## Saigon's Arms Losses Called Huge

By George McArthur

SAIGON, March 28.—In the last three weeks of retreat and battle, the South Vietnamese Army has lost more than $300 million worth of ammunition and hardware—the amount which the U.S. Congress is being asked to approve in supplemental aid this year.

Sorting out just how staggering Saigon's losses actually have been will be the major task of U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Frederick Weyand, the former Vietnam commander who arrived yesterday from Washington.

While most such visits by Washington brass during the years have been largely pro forma, Gen. Weyand has serious work to do in assessing the damage caused by the current Communist offensive and President Nguyen Van Thieu's reaction.

Official U.S. sources claimed that the losses have occurred in such a confused manner and with such rapidity that no overall assessment has yet been forwarded to Washington. It is already clear, however, that the South Vietnamese losses will require a major reshuffling in U.S. military aid priorities (quite apart from continuing congressional resistance to all such aid).

**No Critical Shortages**

[In Washington, the Defense Department said yesterday that South Vietnamese forces were not critically short of either ammunition or fuel.

[For the fiscal year that ends June 30, Congress has provided $700 million in military aid for South Vietnam, half the amount requested by the administration.

[The Defense Department made public figures showing that, during the last nine months, $430 million in military assistance has been delivered to South Vietnam, including about $206 million in ammunition.

[Of the $700 million appropriated by Congress, the Defense Department has already committed $525 million, with $94.7 million of the orders still in the pipeline to South Vietnam. The remaining $175 million will be committed next week to cover the final three months of the fiscal year.]

In a very rough estimate, officials said that the South Vietnamese forces in the Central Highlands and the northern I Corps area, where the major withdrawals and defeats have taken place, have lost most of the major equipment items for three full divisions.

If fully replaced, this would amount to well over 10,000 vehicles of all sorts as well as artillery pieces and 200 or more tanks. How much of this materiel fell into North Vietnamese hands without serious efforts being made to destroy it is not known.

One of the biggest known losses was at an airfield in Pleiku, where about 70 aircraft were blown up and burned. The South Vietnamese insisted all were unflyable and ready for the scrap heap anyway. U.S. commercial pilots

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Barrage by Insurgents Halts U.S. Airlift Into Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, March 28 (AP).—A barrage of 62 rebel rockets and artillery rounds pounded Phnom Penh's airport today, forcing suspension of the American aid airlift for the third time in two weeks.

Officials reported two persons killed and five wounded but said that none of the airlift planes bringing food and fuel to the beleaguered capital was hit.

On battlefronts, government troops—often demoralized and complaining of poor leadership—made little or no advance. Three brigades, totaling about 2,500 men, were reported stalled in efforts to recapture Tuol Leap, a village 12 miles west of the capital. *Tuol Leap is used by the Communist-led insurgents as a base for firing on the airport.*

In the capital, several hundred students demonstrated, demanding an end to President Lon Nol's regime. The police did not interfere with the rally, which was peaceful. Its leaders said that American aid was continuing the conflict in Cambodia.

The rally followed the government's closing of all schools in the city for security against increasing anti-government demonstrations by students.

Although the American airlift was halted, civilian and Cambodian military planes continued to land and take off from the airstrip. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said: "The airlift was suspended due to heavy rocket and artillery fire. Our officials are assessing the security situation at the airport to see when it will begin again."

[The military high command today rejected a government plan to abandon two provincial capitals on the South Vietnam border and bring troops from those towns to the defense of Phnom Penh and the government's last Mekong River stronghold, The Washington Post reported.

[It said that, according to informed sources, the military command was forced to turn down the government decision to abandon Svay Rieng and Prey Vang Provinces because there were not enough aircraft available to transport the troops and their families.

[In addition, The Post said, the high command reasoned that there was no point in moving troops to help defend the Mekong River town of Neak Leung because the government has given up all hope of regaining access to the river.]

The departure of foreign diplomats from the surrounded capital continued today. A plane sent from Bangkok took out 30 Thai officials who had been assigned to Thailand's Embassy here. The Thai Foreign Ministry said that its embassy in Phnom Penh would not be closed for the present and that three Cambodian members of the staff would continue to work there.

Insurgents overran two positions four miles south of Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, according to reports from the northwestern province capital. They said that 20 government militia soldiers were killed, 30 were wounded and a large number of villagers were cut off from government lines in the fighting.

In three key sectors of the northern and western defenses around Phnom Penh, government officers reported the situation as static.

"We are moving slowly and with prudence," a field officer said. "The enemy does not close with us on the ground. Instead, they use mines as well as heavy guns and mortars."

## Hanoi Said To Capture 12th Area

### Thrust at Saigon May Be Planned

*From Wire Dispatches*

SAIGON, March 28.—North Vietnamese forces today reportedly captured Lam Dong Province, about 90 miles northeast of Saigon, overran a former U.S. base camp on the central coastal plain and threatened a district capital there.

Lam Dong was the 12th of South Vietnam's 44 provinces lost to the Communists this year.

• Danang airlift is suspended. Page 2.

These 12 provinces and control of areas in a number of other provinces give the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong possession of more than half of South Vietnam's total territory of 66,263 square miles. Communist forces control all the northern provinces except for the Quang Nam Province area around the city of Danang and the central part of the country except for the coast.

Lam Dong fell after an artillery and infantry attack on the provincial capital, Bao Loc. Military sources said that the attack was a surprise, that no threat had been apparent and that resistance ended after only two hours of fighting.

The fall of Bao Loc, although only a city of 49,000 persons, was viewed with alarm here because it indicated that North Vietnamese forces, who captured the Central Highlands in the last two weeks, were now moving south toward Saigon.

The loss of Bao Loc cleared the way to Dalat and moved the Communist forces closer to the towns of Phan Rang and Phan Thiet, on the southern coast. If the Communists continue their

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)




Arrow shows province that reportedly has been lost.

### *Rome to Seek Compensation Through EEC*

## rance Bars Italian Wine Imports

By James Goldsborough

ARIS, March 28 (IHT).— nce announced tonight the pension until April 28 of imts of Italian wine and called the European Economic Comsion to adopt new measures deal with the growing wine

ith violence spreading oughout the winegrowing ntry of the French Midi, the iculture Ministry announced sures which both the EEC the Italian government have demned as contrary to Com Market rules.

he Italian government anced today it would seek consation through the EEC and ted at measures of retaliation. Italy had to adopt similar re ctive measures," said Italian iculture Minister Giovanni rcora. "French farmers would er the most damage. I wonder at French milk, cheese and it producers would think if the val of such products in Italy hampered." He spoke in an rview in the newspaper Le nde.

oday commandos of French ducers patrolled the streets und the port of Sète, stopping e tank trucks headed for the zano plant and emptying 00 gallons of Italian wine onto streets.

rees have been felled on roads ing inland from Sète to block ks carrying Italian wine, and so far 13 ships have been turned away. Demonstrations this week resulted in six persons being hospitalized.

Wine production has increased by an average 4 per cent a year during the last 10 years, while consumption was rising barely 1 per cent. By squeezing the vines closer together, producers have increased the quantity of wine, with a resulting drop in quality.

In addition, French growers accuse the Italians of dumping, that is, offering their table wines for sale at prices below those guaranteed by the EEC. They say that Italy has been helped by the fall in the value of the lira against the franc.

Wine is the latest in a series of products that have become surplus and created tensions inside the community. Cheese, milk, butter, beef and eggs all have created problems. Earlier this week, British egg producers kept 17 tons of French eggs from being unloaded at Plymouth.

The French tried to minimize the measures announced tonight, clearly worried about retaliation against French agriculture, the community's greatest beneficiary of the common agriculture policy.

But, despite the delicate language, the result was to suspend Italian wine imports until the April 28 farm meeting in Brussels. French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet said that at that meeting he would ask for increases in the quota of wine destined to be distilled into industrial alcohol to reduce the surplus.

The community also is seeking to sell some of the surplus to the Soviet Union.

## *ord Signs Bill n Foreign Aid, egrets Cuts*

ASHINGTON, March 28 ).—President Ford, saying he acting despite "considerable givings," has signed a $3.7lion appropriations bill for ign aid and related programs. he measure, whose total is billion below the amount reested by Mr. Ford for the fiscal r ending June 30, became law h his signature yesterday. ngress had completed action the bill Monday.

ore than $1 billion for the ddle East and $440 million in twar reconstruction aid for lochina is included in the mea e but no military aid is proed for South Vietnam or Camlia. Mr. Ford had sought $522 llion in emergency war supplies those two nations.

## —Dollar Pinch on Americans Abroad—

By Ruth Gruber

BRUSSELS, March 28 (UPI).— The student, an American studying medicine here, took one last drag on his cigarette, looked at it and stubbed it out.

"You feel it in little things, like cigarettes," he said. "The price of everything keeps going up but at the same time the dollar is worth less and less. You lose both ways."

Throughout Europe and the Middle East, American residents and travelers alike are feeling this double pinch—and not just in little things, either.

While internal inflation is pushing up the cost of living more than 20 per cent annually in some countries, the dollar is in one of its worst slumps. Since Christmas, it has lost value drastically against most currencies and its devaluation during the last few years has been even more dramatic.

**Record Lows**

Late last month and early this month, the dollar hit record low quotations in Zurich, Amsterdam and Brussels. It skidded to 18 and 21-month lows in Frankfurt and Paris and in January dipped to its lowest rates since the 1940s in Scandinavia.

In little more than two years, the dollar has plunged from 3.20 to 2.25 Lebanese pounds—a drop of nearly 30 per cent—and other Arab states have begun revaluing their currencies upward against the dollar.

Americans are finding that Europe and the Middle East—once considered inexpensive places to live or travel—now in many areas are as expensive as home, and U.S. citizens are beginning to lose the "rich American" image once so firmly stamped upon them.

An employee at a large American company in The Hague, said: "We Americans are pretty well becoming the poor people of Europe."

"Now when an American walks into a store, he is treated like every other customer," a Beirut shopkeeper said. "He is not likely to make $200 or $300 worth of purchases and what he does buy he will bargain for more often than not—just like our Lebanese customers."

"My pay is three times as high as colleagues in America, but my standard of living is lower," said Alex Crossan of Midland, Mich., regional director of Dow Chemical in Vienna.

The dollar has dropped 38 per cent against the Austrian schilling in the last four to five years and since 1971 the dollar has decreased in value by more than 26 per cent in the Netherlands.

Both countries have annual inflation rates fast nearing 10 per cent.

In Switzerland the dollar's drop has been even more spectacular. Since the end of 1971 U.S. currency has fallen in value by 67.8 per cent against the Swiss franc.

This coupled with a 10-per-cent annual inflation rate has made life in Switzerland all but impossible for American residents. American tourists, down 19 per cent last year, are a fast disappearing breed.

"I never buy clothing unless I have to and most of our shopping we do in France," said Ivan Fuldauer, a freelance American writer living in Geneva—the most expensive city in the world for clothes, according to UN figures.

"We rarely go out in the evenings now but perhaps once every two weeks we go to the movies with a pizza first. And about once a month we go for a good meal in France," Mr. Fuldauer said. "We've even put the cat on a diet because of the high cost of cat food—and that's no joke."

Typical prices in Geneva are $14 for a bottle of Scotch, $3 for a pound of butter, 80 cents for a medium-sized loaf of bread and $400 a month average rent for a two-bedroom apartment.

In Germany the situation is not that bad. The dollar today buys 13 per cent fewer marks than it did a year ago and the inflation rate this year is "only" 5.9 per cent.

**PX Privileges**

But most of the American community in Germany is connected with the armed forces or the government. They have access to government commissaries and PX stores which sell all types of goods duty free and at prices considerably below those on either the German or the American markets.

For example, a carton of cigarettes costs $1.80 at the commissary, while the same carton costs the equivalent of $9.91 at a local German store.

Many American companies provide their dollar-paid employees with a cost-of-living allowance to help offset inflation. In some European countries, salaries and costs such as rent are fixed to a cost-of-living index, which provides for automatic increases pegged to the general inflation rate.

In Mediterranean countries the dollar has fared better against the local currency but inflation detracts from that blessing.

For instance, the Israeli pound is pegged to the dollar. And there was a 43-per-cent devaluation of the pound Nov. 10, making dollars go that much farther.

**Italy Is Better**

But last year's inflation rate in Israel was 56 per cent. Food prices are about 50 per cent higher than they were one year ago and utilities are up 30 to 100 per cent.

In Italy, too, it is inflation rather than a drop in the dollar against the lira (which has problems of its own) that hurts. The cost of living in Italy went up by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### *South Korean Paper Fires 12 More Aides*

SEOUL, March 28 (AP).—Dong-A Ilbo, a major South Korean newspaper, dismissed 12 more reporters today in a disciplinary action against 160 younger journalists striking since March 12 over press freedom issues.

The management said it also suspended seven others, and accepted the resignation of managing editor Song Kon Ho, who had tendered his resignation on March 16 in protest against the dismissal of the journalists.

## *A U.S. Unit Clears Fare Rises, Youth Discounts on Atlantic*

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board agreed yesterday to let airlines flying between the United States and Europe raise air fares 3.6 to 16.5 per cent and offer discount fares to youths and passengers who purchase tickets in advance.

At the same time, the board turned down fare increases proposed for flights over the South Pacific, between the United States and Mexico, the United States and South America and for economy tickets on U.S.-originating flights over the North and Central Pacific.

It approved an 8-per-cent increase in first-class and economy-class promotional fares over the North and Central Pacific, and a 5-to-10-per-cent increase in fares between the United States and the Caribbean.

The increases had been worked out by international airlines earlier and were submitted to the CAB for approval. They are effective Tuesday.

Although the board took action on the proposed increases, approving some and rejecting others, it ordered the airlines to submit new data within 20 days so the board could determine if its action was proper.

It said it specifically wanted to know what the increases in the North Atlantic fares would do to Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines in view of the fact that the board has allowed those two carriers to stop competing on several international routes.

The CAB action means that first-class, round-trip flights between New York and London will cost $1,156 this summer, compared to $1,084 last summer, a 6.6-per-cent increase.

The increases over the North Atlantic vary according to the kind of flight, with the 16.5-per-cent increase applying to affinity group flights during the "shoulder" season, defined as that period separating the low-demand winter period and the high-demand summer season.

Economy flights between New York and London this summer will cost $764, compared to $726 last summer; the 14-to-21-day excursion flight will cost $594 instead of the $553 paid last summer, and the popular 22-to-45-day excursion flight will cost $493 instead of $433.

Youths and customers with long-range plans will be able to travel under cheaper fares. The youth fare this summer between New York and London will be $465 for a round trip. The advance purchase fare—the lowest to be offered on scheduled flights—will be $399.

To take advantage of the advance purchase fare, passengers will have to make their reservations and pay for their tickets more than two months before they plan to leave.

*Sihanouk Envoy to Remain*

# Russia Calls on Phnom Penh To Close Down Its Embassy

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, March 28 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has told the Cambodian government of Lon Nol to close down its embassy here and remove its staff, the embassy said today.

Their departure for home, which a Cambodian diplomat said he expected would take place in about two weeks, will leave only a representative of the government-in-exile of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to represent Cambodia here. The diplomatic confusion caused by allowing two rival Cambodian missions to function in Moscow for the last five years will thus be resolved.

It was not clear whether the Soviet notice to leave represented a final formal break in relations between Moscow and the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh. The Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia Department refused today to reply to questions about the matter.

**No Reason Given**

A Cambodian diplomat representing Marshal Lon Nol said the Foreign Ministry offered "no reason at all" for closing the embassy and set no deadline for its staff's departure.

The Soviet move, which took place last Friday but was just disclosed, appeared, however, to be linked to a message that Prince Sihanouk said today in Peking he had received from the Soviet ambassador to China, Vasily Tolstikov. The exiled prince said the Russians had told him in the note that they were expelling the rival mission and would recognize no Cambodian government except his.

In expelling the Lon Nol embassy, the Kremlin seemed to be throwing its weight behind the insurgent Cambodian forces at a time when they appear to be on the threshold of military victory.

## *Saigon Army Said to Lose 12th Province*

(Continued from Page 1)

drive to the sea, the South Vietnamese government could be left in control of only Saigon and the Mekong Delta.

In Binh Dinh Province, at the northern end of the government-controlled coastal area, North Vietnamese forces assaulted the Deduc Base Camp and radio contact with the garrison was lost before dawn, the Saigon Command said.

The camp, a former headquarters of the U.S. 173d Airborne Brigade, had been called Landing Zone English. The North Vietnamese captured the camp during their Easter, 1972, offensive and later lost it.

The loss of the camp makes Bong Son, a district capital, vulnerable to attack.

**Tanks, Infantry**

The command also reported that North Vietnamese tanks and infantry attacked the southern defense perimeter about 25 miles south of beleaguered Bong Son. But it had no details of the fighting there.

Meanwhile, Hoi An, the provincial capital of Quang Nam Province, was attacked by Communist forces from three sides at about 6 a.m., according to unofficial reports. The provincial capital is only about 20 miles south of Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city. Danang is coming under increasing military pressure.

Sources at the American Embassy in Saigon said the U.S. government was organizing a sealift to Cam Ranh Bay, on the south central coast, to increase the evacuation rate of refugees. A ship chartered by the U.S. military that can carry 9,000 persons, the Pioneer Contender, is loading in Danang harbor, and a U.S. Navy cargo ship, the Miller, was due this afternoon with space for about 8,000 refugees, the embassy sources said.

A sister ship of the Pioneer Contender, the Pioneer Commander, is due in Danang tomorrow.

**Taiwan Aid**

The embassy said the Taiwan government has agreed to provide 20 LSTs with a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 passengers each. But the embassy did not know when the vessels would reach Danang.

The sources reported that the U.S. consul general in Danang, Al Francis, is still at his post with a few members of a "skeleton force." Eighty-five of the 91 U.S. officials assigned to Danang have been evacuated in the last two days.

A spokesman said about 3,000 dependents of Vietnamese employees of the consulate left on a Filipino Navy LST that also carried about 50 Filipino employees of a construction company.

The Viet Cong today called on the South Vietnamese people to overthrow the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and promised to respect the rights of officials who desert his cause.

### 8 Die on Pakistani Bus

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, March 28 (Reuters).—Eight persons were killed and 20 injured when a bus plunged into a ravine near here last night.

## *Zambia Arrests Some Rhodesian African Leaders*

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 28 (Reuters).—Zambia has arrested several leaders of the Rhodesian nationalist movement ZANU for questioning about the murder of its chairman, Herbert Chitepo, Home Affairs Minister Aaron Milner said today.

Mr. Milner, in an informal press conference at his home, added that nationalist leaders from other movements have also been arrested. He gave no details.

He declined either to name those detained or say when the arrests took place, how many were arrested or where they were being held. "Quite a nice number" was his only comment.

Some nationalists found to be innocent have already been released and more will be freed as the sifting operation continues, the minister added.

He said Zambia would leave no stone unturned in its efforts to find the killers of Mr. Chitepo, whose car was blown up by a land mine 11 days ago.

## *Alberta Vote Won By Conservatives*

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 28 (Reuters).—The ruling Progressive Conservative party in Canada's Alberta Province won a landslide victory in Wednesday's provincial election at the expense of the opposition Social Credit party.

The Progressive Conservatives won 69 of the 75 seats in the provincial legislature, taking 21 seats from the Social Credit party which kept only four seats. One seat went to the New Democratic party and another to an independent. The Liberal party leader was defeated.

Peter Lougheed, the premier of this oil-rich province, had asked voters to support his Conservative party's stand seeking higher prices for Albertan oil sold within Canada.



United Press International.

OVER AND OUT—A view of ships leaving the Danang harbor as seen from a plane ferrying refugees out.

## *Danang Airlift Suspended After Crowds Panic at Air Base*

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SAIGON, March 28 (NYT).—Panic broke out at the Danang air base today, causing the suspension, at least for a day, of the refugee airlift from that surrounded South Vietnamese enclave.

"We were loading the refugees in an orderly fashion," said Charles Patterson, a senior vice-president of World Airways, Inc., "when the Vietnam Air Force trucks arrived full of their families and then people started shoving and pushing and falling and clawing and climbing and fighting. There were thousands of them. It was a mob scene and we pulled out."

[Danang's military commander declared martial law today and ordered his men to shoot to kill anyone causing disturbances, Associated Press reported.

[Air Vietnam pilots and a telephone operator in Danang reported that Viet Cong gunners were firing rockets into the air base but there was no confirmation by the Saigon command.]

**Half-Million Refugees**

An estimated half-million refugees from northern provinces now occupied by the North Vietnamese have fled to Danang in fear of the fighting and of what the Communists might do to them and their families.

To evacuate them, the United States chartered a Boeing-727 jet from World Airways, an Oakland, Calif., concern that has flown military supplies for years.

The trouble today began when the jet started loading in Danang shortly after dawn.

According to witnesses, civilians began loading quietly when truckloads of South Vietnamese airmen's families forced their way into the line. U.S. consular officials urging calm were swept up in the crowds, their pleas drowned by the shouts of the refugees.

Some families scaled the side of the stairway. Children were separated from parents and trampled in the crush. Elderly persons were elbowed aside.

**Mace Ineffective**

Two armed guards, who were dispatched with today's flight because of disorders yesterday, emptied several cans of Mace, a chemical irritant, on the mob with no apparent effect.

The pilot was told to move his plane down the runway and to try loading again. But the crowd, estimated to number more than 5,000 persons, followed the three-engine craft.

After a few more refugees had fought their way aboard, crew members tried to raise the attached stairway and shut the door. But refugees hung on to the stairs and some holding babies tried to block the closing door with their bodies.

According to some reports, the plane's rear door was not yet fully closed when it left the ground.

Moments later, an Air Vietnam Viscount touched down on the field. But apparently, the pilot saw the mob heading for his plane, because he hit the throttle and took off again.

Radio reports of these incidents prompted the cancellation of other flights here today.

## Saigon's Materiel Losses Are Called Huge

(Continued from Page 1)

who witnessed the evacuation said that many of the planes needed very few repairs and would have served as an excellent source of spare parts for other planes.

Another major item about which the military is silent is artillery, particularly the 175-mm guns that were part of the defenses of Hué. Military sources said that about a dozen of the big guns were left in the Hué area—along with stockpiles of ammunition—and it is doubtful that many were fully destroyed.

Military sources said that the Pentagon must come up with a new program of some kind of replacement for major items of hardware that have been lost. For the last year, the military aid budget has been devoted almost totally to ammunition, gasoline and a few spare parts.

U.S. sources also said that replacement of most items will not be possible from hardware stockpiled in South Vietnam during the supply operations of 1973. The two operations, coinciding with the Paris cease-fire agreements, stockpiled something like $700 million worth of military equipment in South Vietnam.

Much of this was in aircraft, military sources say, and there is little left.

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## *Dollar's Drop, Inflation Put Pinch on Americans Abroad*

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 25 per cent last year. However, the dollar, which is fetching about 630 lire, is still doing considerably better than the 545-550 lire tourists were getting in mid-1973.

"It's better here than most places," a tourist said. "Sure prices are high but you can get a drink and a meal cheaper than in New York or almost anywhere else I've traveled."

Spain's official inflation rate was 17.6 per cent in 1974 and the dollar has lost 7.7 per cent since January, 1974, against the peseta, which is closely linked to the American currency.

"Spain is cheaper than much of Europe but still bad," said Joan Schewitz, a student in Madrid from Madison, Wis. "The U.S. college programs tell you you need a certain amount of money for travel, books, eating, but the real cost to us goes up so much that you always need more than what they tell you."

An American living in Paris, where the inflation rate is 15 per cent annually and the dollar has dropped by 16 per cent in the last year, said he found a studio apartment whose monthly rent he could cover with one weekly paycheck—and still have money left over. But the dollar rate fell to such an extent that now one week's paycheck will not suffice.

### *Red Bloc Allies Aid A Soviet Space Probe*

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched a satellite called Intercosmos-13 in a continuing program of space research in cooperation with East European nations, Tass said today.

The satellite, carrying scientific equipment from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, will study "dynamic processes in the magnetosphere and the polar ionosphere of the earth" as well as low-frequency electromagnetic waves. Observatories in Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are recording information from the satellite, the Soviet press agency said.

### U.S. Envoy for Thailand

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI).—President Ford said today he will nominate Charles Whitehouse, 53, as ambassador to Thailand, succeeding William Kintner, who has resigned. Mr. Whitehouse, 53, has been ambassador to Laos since 1973. He was born in France of American parents.

## Eritrean War Enters 3d Month in Stalemate

ADDIS ABABA, March 28 (Reuters).—The war of secession in Ethiopia's Eritrea Province entered its third month today. More than 6,000 persons are believed to have died since full-scale fighting began in January.

The only government announcement on casualties said last month that 2,528 persons had been killed in the first three weeks of fighting. In the absence of new official figures, estimates have since varied, some going as high as 15,000.

But military experts here said that there was little doubt that at least 6,000 had died so far, including a large number of civilians. The number of wounded is likely to be three times as high, they said.

The experts described the present military situation in Eritrea as a stalemate, with neither government troops nor rebel guerrillas capable of dealing a decisive blow.

**Heavy Fighting**

Diplomats here said that there had been heavy fighting last week and earlier this week near the strategic road and rail junction of Keren, where government troops and guerrillas fought a five-day battle late last month. The diplomats also reported heavy fighting along points on the road leading west to the town of Agordat and the Sudanese border.

They said that government troops had used artillery and called in air strikes. They added that government planes had begun flying sorties along the Red Sea coast to strike at vessels landing supplies for the guerrillas, who are backed by a number of Arab states.

However, supplies still continued to come in both from the coast and from the Sudan. But the flow has diminished considerably since January and some of the guerrilla supply lines have been badly hit.

Earlier this month, the United States announced that it was prepared to sell up to $7 million in ammunition to Ethiopia. This is less than a quarter of the ammunition requested by Addis Ababa.

**Additional Purchases**

But according to persistent reports circulating among diplomats here, the United States has hinted that it would not prevent additional Ethiopian ammunition purchases on the private U.S. arms market.

In another Eritrean development, reliable sources in Addis Ababa said that most of the top members of the Damascus-based Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council, the larger of the two Eritrean guerrilla movements, had toured parts of Eritrea earlier this month to assess the military and political situation there.

### 2 on Dutch Lifeboat Drown in Rescue Bid

DEN HELDER, the Netherlands, March 28 (UPI).—Two crew members of a Dutch lifeboat drowned yesterday as they tried to rescue seven persons on a stranded West German yacht, port police said.

A spokesman said the yacht, the Hasko 3, ran aground on a sandbank off Den Helder early yesterday.

The two lifeboat crewmen died when their raft capsized as it attempted to reach the yacht.


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*After 5-Day Ordeal*

# France's Envoy to Somalia Freed for Gold, 2 Prisoners

DJIBOUTI, March 28 (Reuters).—The French Ambassador to Somalia arrived here tonight after a five-day kidnapping ordeal that ended in Aden when his captors were paid $100,000 in gold bullion.

Ambassador Jean Gueury, 48, abducted in the Somalia capital of Mogadishu Sunday, was freed today in exchange for the gold and the release of two guerrillas from French prisons.

He refused to make a statement when he arrived in Djibouti, looking tired but well. The envoy said there were "too many political implications."

The Iraqi news agency reported from Aden, meanwhile, that the kidnappers and their two freed comrades had left Aden airport in a military vehicle under heavy guard for an unknown destination after being given the gold bars.

The guerrillas had threatened to kill the ambassador unless all their demands were met by midnight tonight.

**Military Plane**

A French military aircraft carried the two guerrillas to Aden to be exchanged for the ambassador. He was flown to Djibouti in the same plane.

He was met at the airport by the French High Commissioner, Christian Dablanc, and Premier Ali Aref of the Territory of the Afars and Issas, formerly French Somaliland.

Mr. Gueury was then driven to the high commission building for a rest. He was due to leave for France later tonight.

The guerrillas of the Front for the Liberation of Coastal Somalia (Djibouti) seized Mr. Gueury at gunpoint outside Mogadishu Catholic cathedral Sunday.

He was held in a villa, surrounded by Somali troops, while talks for his release went on.

**Italian Intermediary**

Italian Ambassador Giorgio Jacomeli conducted the protracted negotiations with the front, which wants France to give up the Territory of Afars and Issas.

The two guerrillas exchanged for Mr. Gueury had been convicted of separate assassination attempts on the territory's President and were serving life sentences in France.

The French government pressed its anger to Somalia the kidnapping could have taken place and in broad daylight before many witnesses.

## *Chinese Find U.S. 'Delicacy' Resistible*

HONG KONG, March (NYT).—The Colonel Sanders Kentucky Fried Chicken chain of restaurants has closed all its shops in Hong Kong less than two years after plans were announced to open 50 to 60 outlets in this British colony. The Chinese here evidently had little appetite for the chicken.

The company, saying that it was prepared to spend more than $3 million in Hong Kong, had established 11 outlets there last September. But the firm, already in financial trouble, soon shut down the 11 stores for 10 days.

It reopened four of the 11 but the four closed their doors for the last time earlier this month.

## Greece Charges Turkish Violation Of Its Airspace

ATHENS, March 28 (AP).—Greece charged that Turkish planes violated Greek airspace yesterday.

A Defense Ministry announcement said that Turkish planes flew over Greek "islands at great height and withdrew to the east when planes went up to intercept them."

The announcement said the violations took place between noon and 4 p.m. It added that details were handed to the Foreign Ministry so that the necessary diplomatic action could be taken.

Greece claimed a week ago that Turkish jets had violated Greek airspace over the island of Samos, within sight of the Turkish mainland, and filed a diplomatic protest to Ankara. In addition, the Greeks charged that the Turks had fired on a Greek jet while on a reconnaissance mission near the Turkish frontier in northeastern Greece.

The Turks rejected both allegations and countered with charges that Greek planes had violated Turkish airspace.

## *Airline Walkout Adds to Greek Strike Problems*

ATHENS, March 28 (Reuters).—Technicians of Olympic Airways today began a 48-hour strike, grounding all of Greece's domestic and foreign flights in the latest of a series of walkouts in the nation.

Other 48-hour strikes, begun yesterday, have closed the country's 1,000 grammar schools and crippled Athens public transport. A 24-hour strike by Athens journalists began yesterday morning.

In another disturbance, about 1,500 leftist students demonstrated today in the center of Athens against the trial of five colleagues arrested during a dispute with two other youths at the National Day parade Sunday. The demonstrators dispersed after the trial of the seven—on public-disturbance charges—was adjourned until April 11.

Olympic Airways' 1,300 technicians, who operate the nation's airports, are seeking higher wages and a week's pay withheld during a recent lockout, a spokesman said. He added that the strike may be extended if the demands are not met.

The Olympic line is operated by the government pending a settlement with the estate of Aristotle Onassis, who before his death on March 15 agreed to sell the airline to the state.

## 500 Fishermen From Scotland To Join Protest

PETERHEAD, Scotland, March 28 (AP).—Five hundred Scottish fishermen voted today to join in a new series of blockades of fishing ports in protesting cheap imports of foreign fish they claim are ruining their trade.

A spokesman for the fishermen declined to name which ports will be hit or when the blockade will start.

The Scottish crews' decision was made after fishermen at the east coast English ports of Grimsby and Immingham indicated they will soon reimpose a blockade they had called off yesterday.

That six-day blockade was lifted following a High Court injunction against the fishermen and mounting pressure from shipping companies. A dozen other English ports were blocked for varying periods during that time.

### Parliament Recesses

LONDON, March 28 (AP).—Parliament began its Easter recess yesterday. The House of Commons will resume April 7 and the House of Lords on April 8.

## 24 Babies Di In Yugoslav Hospital Fir

RIJEKA, Yugoslavia, Marc (AP).—A fire raged through maternity ward of a hospital today, killing 24 babies, a spo man for the hospital said. other infants were in critical dition.

The spokesman said that of the babies perished in blaze that enveloped the ma nity section of Dr. Zdravko B Hospital in Yugoslavia's big Adriatic port.

Many of the victims were 3 days old and some in incu tors, a hospital source reporte

The exact cause of the fire not immediately determined, it reportedly was caused by old and faulty electrical w system. The blaze began at 3 and was extinguished rapidly

As hospital personnel fought blaze, oxygen in the room and cubators was cut off, asphyx ing 23 infants. Another died a being transported to a diffe section of the hospital.

**Day of Mourning**

The city council proclaime day of mourning. Flags lowered to half staff.

Hospital officials said were ordered not to dis details of the fire. Offi launched an investigation.

The mothers were on the s floor as their infants as the f raged through the mater ward. The fire stopped shor the section where the mot were staying, hospital sources ported.

Unable to aid their babies, n mothers became hysterical, a pital source said.

## *Lisbon Outlaws Maoist Part Sets Vote-Obstruction Penalt*

LISBON, March 28 (AP).—Portugal's military regime outlawed a militant Maoist party today and decreed prison terms of eight years for persons attempting to "impede or discredit" the elections scheduled April 25 to pick a constituent assembly.

The High Council of the Revolution—28 military men headed by President Francisco da Costa Gomes—outlawed the Maoist group, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Party of the Proletariat, because the group refused to drop the Communist hammer and sickle from its banners.

The council last week banned the Maoist group and two other parties from taking part in the elections.

Earlier this week, the Maoist group called on its members to "actively interfere" in what it called "an electoral farce" and said it would never surrender its symbol.

**Too Conservative**

The Maoist group charges that the country's leftist military leadership is too conservative and that the Communist party is a tool of "social fascism."

In a warning to other extremist groups, the council also said that fines of $4,000 would be imposed on persons the military regime found guilty of "electoral sabotage."

The council, concluding a closed-door session early today, called for a meeting of the Assembly of the Armed Forces Movement, the group of officers that ousted the rightist regime last April 25.

Adm. Antonio Rosia Countinho, a council member, yesterday began "negotiations" with the leading political parties, reportedly to seek agreement on ground rules for writing a new constitution once the assembly is elected.

Meanwhile, the head of Portugal's Communist party, Alvaro Cunhal, said at a rally in the Lisbon Sports Pavilion that nation would "be on the to Socialism in a relatively s time."

Mr. Cunhal, a minister wit portfolio in the four governm since the April coup, atta the centrist Popular Democ party and criticized its incl in the new government.

**Communists Assail Press**

LISBON, March 28 (Reut —The Portuguese Comm party yesterday attacked for press reports but denied it w ed to impose censorship on reports sent from Portugal.

The weekly Communist p paper, Avante, called for monitoring of foreign press ports by the government and military authorities but said action did not imply any cen ship of outgoing news.

Avante assailed United P International's correspondent Lisbon. It said UPI and for journalists using the UPI of were "plotting and slande and acting in Portugal as did in Chile, exploiting everyt that was negative and igno anything positive."

In separate articles, Av described The Washington P the French daily Le Figaro Reuters as "particularly ill with the interests of the cap ist world."

It also attacked the Lisbon respondent of two Brazilian n papers, Estado de Sao Paulo O Globo of Rio de Janeiro, criticized reports on Portug events by the Times of Lon The New York Times and Vatican newspaper, L'Osserva Romano.

### 5 Die in Glasgow Fire

GLASGOW, March 28 (UPI A man, two of his daughters, mother-in-law and a friend per ed early today when a fire stroyed their suburban home.


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*$2 Million in Presents During His Presidency*

# U.S. Report Abets Nixons' Claim on Gifts

By Maxine Cheshire

ASHINGTON, March 28 ).—The General Accounting e, after nearly a year's igation, has issued a report h could enable former Pres- Richard Nixon and his ly to keep all foreign gifts ved while he was in the e House.

ere were 824 gifts from for- government officials and have been estimated to be h at least $3 million. There 2,632 more; with an unknown from private foreign donors. gifts include jewels, paint- objects of gold and silver, porcelains, antique furniture and other works of art. Some are in storage here with the General Services Administration; others are in San Clemente, Calif., and elsewhere.

The GAO—Congress's watchdog agency on federal spending—issued a 68-page study of the way the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act of 1966 is administered in all branches of the government. It said that the law's wording is so "vague" that the act cannot be enforced.

The act, aimed at barring foreign largesse to U.S. officials and their families, specifies that all gifts valued at more than $50 from "kings, princes or foreign states" are legally the property of the U.S. government and must be turned over to the chief of protocol's office.

**Exemption Ruling**

Only gifts from foreign officials fall under the 1966 act. Mr. Nixon's "private" foreign gifts—those from persons not officially connected at the time with foreign governments—were ruled exempt from the act last fall by the White House and State Department legal offices.

The GAO said that, under the act, a surrender of official "state" gifts as public property—by Mr. Nixon or any other U.S. official—would basically be a matter of "voluntary compliance." There is no penalty for noncompliance, investigators concluded. They recommended that Congress amend the act to allow violations to be treated as crimes.

The GAO report was sent this week to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which last April requested the investigation.

Attorneys for Mr. Nixon and his family have resisted all efforts of the Ford administration during the last seven months to persuade the Nixons—whose financial condition is now unclear—to comply voluntarily with the law.

Mr. Nixon's legal counsel in the White House, Fred Buzhardt, took the position last March that the Nixons were "probably exempt" from the 1966 act. But Mr. Buzhardt insisted that the Nixons "never for a minute" regarded jewels and other foreign gifts as anything but "public property" and intended to "turn them over" when Mr. Nixon left office.

The gifts have been in a legal limbo since his resignation last August.

In September, President Ford's White House lawyers embargoed government shipment of 1,100 packing crates and boxes full of foreign and domestic gifts to San Clemente pending a Justice Department ruling on whether they were private property or belonged to the public.

**Restraining Order**

In October, Mr. Nixon's lawyers went to court here and got a temporary restraining order which enjoined any agency or any individual in government from "disclosing, transferring, disposing or otherwise making known... the materials, including documents, tapes and other papers known as the presidential materials of the Nixon administration."

About 20,000 gifts, both foreign and domestic, are among the "presidential materials" which Mr. Nixon is suing to claim as his property rather than the government's.

The GAO report, congressional sources said, could strengthen the arguments of Mr. Nixon's attorneys in a legal battle which is expected to go to the Supreme Court and could take two years to resolve.

The report was made public by the Foreign Relations Committee's chairman, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., who said that he will introduce a bill "designed to remove ambiguities, clarify responsibility and broaden the application of the act."

# *rab, Iranian Student Influx Expanding Rapidly in U.S.*

By Edward B. Fiske

ILLWATER, Okla. (NYT).— a month, Ramadam Omeish nine other Arab students at homa State University visit *rm on the outskirts of Still-* r and buy 10 sheep. ie lambs are slaughtered in ame of Allah, and the butch- meat is frozen for later use preparing traditional Middle ern dishes like couscous. e monthly ritual is a religious cultural exercise that in the t of cattle country has some tical consequences. "Lamb oo expensive in the stores," Mr. Omeish's wife, Farida, is also indicative of a new growing aspect of the life of colleges and universities: A tantial number of Arab and lian students.

**Swift Rise**

the last few years, and espe- y since the rapid improvement U.S.-Arab relations following October war of 1973, the num- of students here from the lem countries of the Middle has risen swiftly.

e Americans Friends of the dle East, a nonprofit organiza- that runs education-exchange grams with the support of the e Department and the Ford ndation, estimates that, since , the total has nearly doubled, n 15,250 to 25,500, and that ill approach 35,000 in the com- academic year.

he trend is expected to in- sify as the oil-producing na- s pour more and more funds educational development and financially presse. U.S. institu- s act to take advantage of a entially huge new academic rket.

oreover, the numerical in- se has been accompanied by er changes. In the past, Arab Iranian students, more than st all other foreign students , have felt isolated and trus- ed at what they described as "stereotypes" of them as el-riding desert dwellers.

**My Son, the Sheikh**

uch problems persist, but re- t events in the Middle East e produced new interest in, respect for, Moslem culture. fore I was simply a foreigner," Mohammed al-Jufry, a 25- r old gradnate student in po- al science from Jiddah, Saudi bia. "Now I've become a ikh."

the past, such students tend- to be from a ruling elite and e, for the most part, supported their families.

he situation began to change he late 1950s, when the United es initiated scholarships for ptian and other Arab stu- ts. In the early 1960s, Saudi bia shifted its educational s from England to the United es and, along with Kuwait, eria and Libya, began develop- its own government scholar- p program.

here was a leveling off in the ber of Arab students here owing the six-day war of 1967, ch caused a break in U.S. lomatic relations with Egypt several other Arab countries. upward trend soon reestab- ed itself, however, and the ber began to soar after the war.

**Nearly Double**

olleges ranging from Ohio versity and the University of sconsin to the University of ifornia at Los Angeles report t the number of Middle East- students has nearly doubled the last two years.

he reasons for the trend are ious. "We need far more led manpower and the ex- perience of our students here has been good," said Ghasi Abdul Jawad, the assistant cultural attaché at the Saudi mission here.

But the suddenness of the recent surge suggests that there has also been a psychological change. "Technology has suddenly taken on a magnetic quality in these countries that it never had before," said Virgil Crippen, the president of the American Friends of the Middle East. "They have concluded that this is where the future lies and that here is the place to get it."

Arab students are spread over scores of U.S. campuses, but the largest concentrations are in the Midwest and Southwest. Simon Horness, a foreign student adviser at the University of Arizona, said that the Arizona climate was a factor in the selection of the school. "It's almost like being at home for them," he said.

**Virtually All Men**

Virtually all of the Moslem students are men, although this situation is beginning to change somewhat in the cases of Egypt and Iran, whose students are perhaps up to 5 per cent female. Almost all the students are involved in the fields of science or engineering, with substantial emphasis on petroleum-related industries.

In the past, some of the Mideast countries, notably Iran and Egypt, have had a problem over students not returning once they had their U.S. diplomas. "This seems to be changing as new opportunities open up back home," Mr. Crippen said. "It used to be that 60 per cent of Iranians stayed on. Now this has reversed."

Many Mideast students have difficulty with English and have to carry reduced course loads at the outset.

Another problem is ignorance about their culture on the part of U.S. students and faculty members.

**Harem, Camel**

"I told people I had a harem and traveled by camel at home, and some of them believed it for months," said Farrokh Khabiri, an Iranian civil engineering student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Most Arab students seem to stay away from dating, a practice that is virtually unknown in their own countries.

Wafa Abou Amarah, a single woman student at the University of Wisconsin, said that she goes out with men only in a large group. "In my country, an unmarried girl cannot do anything without the permission of her parents. Here I have the freedom to do anything. But because I am an Arab girl, and because I know I'm going home someday, I watch myself."

On the other hand, Arabs on American campuses readily adopt other aspects of U.S. culture, from clothes to jazz. This is especially true of their children.

The Omeishes' 4-year-old son, Walid, for instance, has become a football fan. Mohammed Ismail, a 35-year-old educational psychology graduate, said that his children "prefer hamburgers to Arab food."

Perhaps the most notable change is in the role of women. Some Saudi wives have learned to drive, a skill they will not be able to put to use when they return home, and, among all nationalities, the custom of segregating men and women on social occasions tends to break down in a U.S. setting.

# *hinese Dentifrices Analyzed, esemble U.S. Brands of '40s*

HICAGO, March 28 (AP).— ana, pineapple, lemon, cherry. Chinese may take their pick oothpaste flavors. And if they ot like these, there are others. r. John Hefferren, a bio- mist at the American Dental ociation, said in an interview week that, on the average, nese toothpastes are typical of dentifrices 30 years ago.

e directed an analysis of 17 nds of Chinese toothpaste pur- sed in Manchuria and one th Vietnamese toothpaste.

le said the Vietnamese brand brought back by U.S. pris- rs of war and was analyzed at request of the Navy to deter- e if its contents might be ponsible for the unusually high idence of gum and mouth ase among the men.

r. Hefferren said that in ad- on to the fruit-flavored tooth- tes the Chinese also have- t, spice, floral, soapy and ious other flavors, alone or mixed, apparently to mask the taste of basic ingredients found in most of the tested brands—chalk, with soap for sudsing, the basic ingredients of U.S. toothpastes three decades ago.

**Many Clinkers**

Dr. Hefferren said chalk-based toothpastes offered in China and North Vietnam contain an unusually high number of so-called clinkers, large and irregular particles, which can scratch or groove teeth.

Nine of the Chinese toothpastes and the Vietnamese toothpaste were in lead tubes, a practice discontinued in the United States. Almost all were found to contain potentially toxic levels of lead.

He said prisoners of war were bored from lack of activity and spent a lot of their time grooming. Overbrushing of teeth with the North Vietnamese dentifrice might have been a factor in the tissue disease they suffered.



Associated Press.

TEXAS TWISTER—An aerial view shows part of the town of Lefors, in the Texas Panhandle, after it was struck by a tornado on Thursday, causing extensive damage.

# U.S. Prober Asks Transfer From Miami, Assails Press

By Nicholas M. Horrock

MIAMI, March 28 (NYT).—The chief of the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Strike Force here said yesterday that he had requested a transfer to Washington and assailed the press because of reports that federal agents had used informers to learn about the sex lives and drinking habits of 30 prominent Florida residents.

Dougald McMillan, who was head of the Miami strike force for six years, said in a statement that the continued allegations of improper spying arising out of an intelligence-gathering operation in 1972 and 1973 had taken so much time that he could no longer handle his assignment properly.

He charged that, in an atmosphere of "yellow journalism," the press had been printing the "uncorroborated ramblings of a few questionable informants." He denied that he or any member of the strike force had ever ordered an investigation into the sex lives or drinking habits of anyone.

**Removal Considered**

Meanwhile, several Justice Department officials said privately that although Mr. McMillan's decision to request a transfer was unexpected, the department had been considering removing him for "at least a week."

These sources said that his removal was "no admission of impropriety on his part or on the part of the department, but just the realization that he had been neutralized in Miami."

At immediate issue is a report earlier this month (IHT, March 17) that Mr. McMillan had approved an operation in which Internal Revenue Service agents hired a woman to learn details of the private lives of about 30 Miamians.

The woman, Elsa Suarez Gutierrez, 33, has said that IRS agents showed her photographs of about 30 persons, including three federal judges, several state judges, city officials and Dade County Prosecutor Richard Gerstein, upon whom she was to report. They gave her a salary, paid her expenses for membership in exclusive clubs and promised a $20,000-a-year retirement salary, she said.

Mr. McMillan has told the department, according to well-placed sources, that in 1972 he did approve a plan for IRS agents to gather "strategic intelligence" on a group of suspects arising out of a state prosecution. He denied that he dictated any of the techniques to be used by the IRS men, the sources said.

# *U.S. Scientists Say H-Bombs Can Meet World Power Needs*

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., March 28 (AP).—Hydrogen bombs exploded underground could produce enough electricity safely and cleanly to eventually "meet the world's energy needs," government scientists have reported.

Dr. Harold Agnew, director of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, said the system would use a virtually inexhaustible fuel: deuterium, a hydrogen isotope that can be extracted from water and is the main ingredient in H-bombs.

Given 10 years and $500 million, Dr. R.G. Shreffler, the project director, said, his group could have a prototype power plant producing electricity by detonating a 50-kiloton bomb every 20 hours, or 450 times a year.

Each thermonuclear explosion, equal to 50,000 tons of TNT, would be 2 1/2 times as powerful as the atomic bomb that devastated Hiroshima in 1945.

Yet, Dr. Shreffler said, "when this thing goes off, a person a few miles away wouldn't even know anything happened."

The technology for the project, borrowed from weapons research and the petroleum industry, already is available, Dr. Shreffler said. Three more years are needed to complete the design, then field work could begin. But, he said, "We're going to have a very hard time getting support in an era when nuclear power is taking its lumps from practically every side."

The process would involve a closed system, with an underground cavity connected by pipelines to a conventional power plant on the surface. The entire system would be filled with about 1 million tons of steam.

Bombs dropped through pipes into the cavity would heat the steam to 900 degrees Fahrenheit. The steam then would be circulated to the surface, run through a heat exchanger to power the generators and returned to the cavity in a continuous cycle. "To get 10 times as much power," Dr. Shreffler said, "you'd keep the same yield [50 kilotons] and fire them 10 times as often—that's really ramming them down there something fierce."

Dr. Agnew said the process could almost pay for itself by doubling as a breeder to convert natural uranium into enriched fuel for conventional nuclear power plants.

Dr. Shreffler said enriched uranium could be produced "significantly cheaper, quicker and safer than [in] a breeder reactor," by incorporating natural uranium or thorium in the bomb's design.

The reactor fuel could be taken from the system in a chemical plant at the same time other radioactive byproducts "are being continuously removed," he said.

Because the system would be completely enclosed, Dr. Shreffler said, "under normal operation there is no exposure of anyone to any radioactive material."



AP.

Susan Saxe

# *Woman Radical Seized in U.S. in Murder, Robbery*

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP).—Susan Saxe, a young radical fugitive who had eluded capture for more than four years despite being on the FBI's 10-most-wanted list, was arrested last night in Philadelphia, the FBI said.

Miss Saxe, 26, was the fourth major radical taken into custody in recent weeks and the second radical on the 10-most-wanted list to be arrested recently.

In Washington, FBI director Clarence Kelley said Miss Saxe had been sought since 1970 on charges of interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the murder of a Boston police officer shot following a bank robbery in Boston on Sept. 23, 1970.

She was arrested by a Philadelphia police officer who recognized her from photographs and a description reissued yesterday by the FBI, Mr. Kelley said.

He said Miss Saxe was also wanted for the 1970 robbery of a Philadelphia savings banks. When arrested she was using the alias of Allene Hellman. She was positively identified by her fingerprints.

Brought into federal court this morning, Miss Saxe was held in $350,000 bail pending arraignment April 7 on bank robbery and conspiracy charges.

# *Unseasonably Large Snowfalls Strike Regions of Europe and U.S.*

PARIS, March 28 (IHT).—It was more like Christmas than the Easter season in many parts of Europe and the United States today as snow fell in unseasonably large amounts.

Almost all of Belgium was snowed under, except for the coastal region. The weather bureau reported as much as 2 feet of snow in the Ardennes Mountains area.

A 24-hour snowfall struck Brussels, but the streets were clear because the snow melted rapidly.

Snow fell in many parts of northern France, including Paris, and more bad weather was forecast. In French cities, too, much of the snow had melted by the time the Easter holiday traffic got going.

Central London registered only snow flurries today but, in some of the counties surrounding the capital, up to 6 inches of snow accumulated.

Scotland Yard reported blizzard conditions in the northwestern suburbs of London and said icy roads had created hazardous driving conditions in northern England. Some soccer games were called off.

In the United States, blizzards battered parts of the upper Midwest and Great Plains states, paralyzing large sections of some states, including North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

The storms were part of a severe weather system extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Lakes.

# *1st Indian Lions Are Born in U.S.*

CHICAGO, March 28 (UPI).—Chandra, Lincoln Park Zoo's resident lioness, gave birth this week to the first four Indian lion cubs born in the United States.

The cubs, three females and a male, each weighed about 28 ounces. Chandra and her male, Kumar, were obtained in 1972 in exchange for two cougars sent to a zoo in New Delhi.

# Worst Quake Since '71 Jars Western U.S.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 28 (AP).—The strongest earthquake in the United States since 1971 was felt throughout a 400-mile-wide area of the central Rocky Mountains yesterday. It caused only minor property damage and no injuries.

The quake, which struck at about 8:31 p.m., shook skyscrapers in Salt Lake City.

It was registered at 6.3 on the Richter scale and was the strongest quake in the United States since the 1971 tremor that claimed 64 lives in California's San Fernando Valley, the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colo., reported.

The University of Utah said that the quake's center was 10 miles east of Snowville, Utah, a town of about 160 persons located 80 miles northwest of Salt Lake City.

In Malad City, Idaho, 120 miles north of Salt Lake City, where the most severe property damage was reported, Oneida County Sheriff Kenneth Wharton said that a girl was cut on a leg when a scenery panel tumbled during a play rehearsal at the local high school auditorium.

Mr. Wharton said that four plate-glass windows broke in town buildings. He said that chimneys fell on three or four homes and cornices dropped to the sidewalk from several buildings.

**No Power Cuts**

The local power company reported no cuts but telephone service was temporarily interrupted.

Telephones were reported out in Logan and Ogden, Utah, between Malad and Salt Lake City, and in the Salt Lake City suburb of Taylorsville.

Patrons at the Utah Theater in Salt Lake City said that they thought the trembling was only part of the movie they were watching: "Earthquake."

It was the second earthquake in the area in two days but the earlier quake was much lighter.

# Waldheim to Visit Europe in April

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 28 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will visit Europe April 2-10, the UN announced yesterday.

Mr. Waldheim will be in Rome April 2-5 to head meetings with executives of UN-affiliated agencies. He will arrive in Austria April 6 for a two-day official visit.

He will arrive in Czechoslovakia April 9 for a two-day official visit and will be back in New York April 11.

# *Commerce Post Set for Morton*

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—President Ford announced yesterday that he will nominate Interior Secretary Rogers Morton to become secretary of commerce.

Mr. Morton's successor at Interior was not named but White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that the President has made "a preliminary selection of a candidate," who is now undergoing routine security clearances.

Mr. Nessen said that the President wants Mr. Morton, as commerce secretary, to encourage private industry to use new energy processes. Mr. Morton would succeed Frederick Dent, who was sworn in yesterday as the President's international-trade negotiator.

## Plane's Tires Blow Out

PARIS, March 28 (Reuters).—Traffic was briefly halted at the Charles de Gaulle Airport today when an Air France Caravelle blocked a main landing strip after all its tires burst on landing, officials said. The aircraft, arriving from Hamburg, was slightly damaged but no one was hurt.

## Rome Grenade Kills 3

ROME, March 28 (Reuters).—Three persons were seriously injured when a hand grenade exploded in a bar here early today, police said. They said a forest ranger was showing the grenade to friends.

*1st Test of New Laws*

# U.S. Supreme Court to Hear Arguments on Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—The Supreme Court announced yesterday that it would hear arguments April 21 on whether the death penalty is constitutional.

The court scheduled a hearing on the appeal of Jesse Thurman Fowler, condemned to die in the North Carolina gas chamber for first-degree murder.

It is the first capital-punishment case to come before the court since its 5-to-4 ruling June 29, 1972, striking down death-penalty laws then on the books.

Civil-liberties lawyers representing Fowler will ask the court to declare that death is a "cruel and unusual punishment" and, therefore, unconstitutional.

Attorneys for the state of North Carolina will argue that the death penalty is a valuable deterrent to crime. They will be supported by U.S. Solicitor General Robert Bork.

The court has set aside 1 1/2 hours for the arguments.

In its 1972 ruling, the court said existing laws gave too much discretion to judges and juries in determining who should receive the death penalty.

Two of the justices, William Brennan jr. and Thurgood Marshall, held flatly that capital punishment is "cruel and unusual" under any circumstances.

Justice William O. Douglas and Justices Potter Stewart and Byron White joined in striking down the then-existing laws but withheld judgment on the ultimate constitutional question.

Dissenting were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell jr. and William Rehnquist.

There has been no change in the composition of the court.

Thirty-two states and Congress have passed new capital-punishment laws designed to meet the court's objections. There have been no executions in the United States, however, since June 2, 1967.

Fowler was convicted of the fatal shooting of a former roommate, John Griffin, in an argument following a dice game in Raleigh, N.C. He is one of 212 persons now under death sentence in the United States.

A decision in the case is expected before the end of the court's current term, probably in June.

# U.S. Drops Case Against Mitchell Over ITT Action

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—The special Watergate prosecutor's office has decided not to bring charges against former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell for his role in the ITT case, it was learned yesterday.

Two years ago, Mitchell told the Senate Judiciary Committee he had never discussed the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. anti-trust case with President Richard Nixon.

It later was learned that Mitchell had discussed the case with Mr. Nixon and had convinced Mr. Nixon to allow the Justice Department to appeal a court ruling dismissing a government anti-trust suit against the conglomerate.

The prosecutor's office declined to comment on the report.

But sources familiar with the case said the decision not to pursue the matter appeared to be based on two factors: Mitchell's conviction in the Watergate cover-up and that his discussion with Mr. Nixon about ITT resulted in talking Mr. Nixon out of blocking the appeal.

## U.S. Teamsters Aide Sentenced in Tax Case

BALTIMORE, March 28 (AP).—William Moore, the head of the Teamsters Union political arm, has been sentenced to six months in prison and placed on probation for three years after pleading guilty to a federal tax evasion charge involving the alleged embezzlement of union funds.

Moore was charged with failing to report about $30,000 of income in 1970. Federal prosecutors said that the money was part of about $90,000 which Moore embezzled between 1968 and 1970 from DRIVE, the teamster's political unit. DRIVE stands for Democrat, Republican, Independent Voter Education.

# *U.S. Suing Man For Breaking Rule on Plane*

LOS ANGELES, March 28 (AP).—The U.S. government has filed suit against a man for refusing to comply with a "no-smoking" sign aboard an airliner.

The suit, filed in federal court against Donald Duffy, seeks to have him fined $1,000 for violating federal aviation regulations.

Mr. Duffy, 60, of Pasadena, Calif., allegedly refused to put out a cigarette while aboard an American Airlines jet last July. The plane had not yet taken off from Los Angeles International Airport, and he was ordered removed.

# *Shriver Wants Wider Détente*

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP).—Sargent Shriver proposed yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union expand détente to team up against starvation, disease and environmental pollution.

The former U.S. ambassador to France and Peace Corps director spoke at the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada. Mr. Shriver, 59, is here on a three-week visit with his wife, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, three of their five children and a nephew, John F. Kennedy jr., the son of the late president.

Mr. Shriver said the recent U.S.-Soviet trade setback offers some Americans "a pretext to turn back to the old era of confrontation and competition. I am not one of them. On the contrary, I not only believe in détente, I believe that history calls us both to a destiny beyond détente, beyond peaceful coexistence, into a new era which might be best described as an era of 'common existence.'"

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Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, March 29-30, 1975

# Oil Rigs, Exports and Subsidies

Through low-interest loans provided by the Export-Import Bank, the United States subsidizes many of its exports including, inconveniently, oil drilling rigs which are in extremely short supply at home. Within the administration, an understanding of sorts has now been worked out between the Export-Import Bank and the Federal Energy Administration to go cautiously in this delicate area. But the issue serves to illuminate this country's ambiguous and rather unsatisfactory policies toward subsidies in general. These sales of drilling gear raise doubts that apply equally, if not so dramatically, to a lot of other products as well.

The main argument for federal subsidies of exports is simply that other countries do it even more lavishly. The American manufacturers will lose sales abroad if they can offer only normal commercial terms. The economic stakes in this competition are large. The Exim Bank argues that, for a cost to the taxpayers of $100 million a year, it gives assistance—often crucial—to sales of $10 billion worth of American exports. The bank's defense of itself offers a view of the commercial rivalries among the world's rich nations, in most of which the link between government and industry is much closer than in the United States.

* * *

The Exim Bank's subsidy to the export of a generator, say, or a shipment of coal mining machinery is a loan to the purchaser at a lower interest rate than he can get from commercial banks. About 15 per cent of this country's exports are supported by these loans, the Exim Bank observes, compared with three-fourths of Japan's exports and half of Britain's. But the pattern is not universal. West Germany gives subsidized loans to a much smaller proportion of its exports than we do, and West German industry is the strongest exporter in the world these days. Subsidized loans are an expensive way to push exports. For strong and efficient economies they ought not to be necessary.

But there is more to worry about here than the simple cost of the loans, as the intramural debate over energy production equipment suggests. The first question is whether the loans are aggravating shortages of oil field machinery in America. The Exim Bank has properly been very cautious in recent months in making loans on goods in shortage. But then comes the more difficult matter of subsidizing competitors. Since the United States exports oil drilling equipment, for example, ought it subsidize the export of machine tools designed to produce oil drilling equipment? It means that the foreign buyer—in this instance, a British manufacturer—is able to buy American tools on less expensive terms than his American competitor can buy them from the same producer.

Again, the administration says that the national interest would be served by building more oil refining capacity in this country and depending less on refineries abroad. But, through the Exim Bank, an oil company could theoretically buy equipment more cheaply for a refinery in the Caribbean than for one in Texas. There have been no actual loans of this sort recently, which suggests that the bank is at least thinking hard about the anomaly.

Confusion of this sort is not limited to the sales of drilling rigs and refineries. It is scattered all through U.S. foreign trade. The energy equipment has become a special issue chiefly because of the existence of the FEA, which has begun to challenge practices that had been taken for granted throughout the government.

But the effects on export subsidies are becoming a matter of rising importance. One reason is the extraordinarily high interest rates, and the scarcity of money to loan, over most of the past two years. Another reason is that the tremendous outflows of money to pay for oil, and the resulting deficits in balance of payments, are making the industrial countries much more careful about export promotion—and more aggressive. One of the greatest dangers to relations among the industrial countries—not only economic relations but all others as well—is the general temptation to engage in cutthroat sales tactics in desperate attempts by each to push its deficit off onto somebody else.

* * *

The most sensible solution is a general international agreement to limit, or better still to abolish, export subsidies. The chairman of the Exim Bank, William J. Casey, was able late last year to achieve an agreement with the other major trading nations that none would offer loans for more than five years at less than 7.5 per cent, a full point more than the prevailing rates that many of them had been giving. But other countries continue to provide low-cost loans for much higher proportions of each sale than the Exim Bank does. "Progress has been slow," the bank reported to Congress last month. "In negotiation for a gentlemen's agreement to harmonize export credit terms more comprehensively." But while negotiations are slow, they are pointed in the right direction and they carry a high degree of urgency. The world now seems to be moving into a period in which the terms of trade will sharply influence all the other terms on which nations get along with each other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Some Hope for Portugal?

Portugal has without doubt moved substantially further to the left with the increased representation of the Communists and their allies in the new provisional government. Marxists not only occupy six of 13 civilian cabinet posts but hold portfolios critically important for Portugal's economic development: finance, economy, industry, transportation.

At the swearing-in of the Cabinet, Prime Minister Vasco Gonçalves pointed up the significance of this concentration by promising to proceed with nationalization "of the basic economic sectors." This fits the pattern set by the overnight nationalization of banks and insurance companies after the abortive coup of March 11.

On the political front, the cabinet reshuffle surely gives the Marxists representation far out of proportion to the support they command in the country. Most polls show that 10 per cent or less of the voters back the Communists. They indicate that in a fair election the Democratic Socialists and Popular Democrats—whose role is diminished in the new Cabinet—would together poll close to a majority.

Yet there are indications that the situation inside Portugal's Armed Forces Movement (AFM) is still somewhat fluid. The die has not quite been cast for turning the country into a Communist-style "people's democracy" with close links to the Soviet Union.

Both Prime Minister Gonçalves and Capt. Joao Tomaz Rosa, another ranking AFM member, said in interviews this week that Portugal will not be ruled by Communists and will continue to meet its Atlantic alliance responsibilities. Captain Rosa, in Washington to confer with administration leaders, added that there was "absolutely no possibility" of Portugal becoming a Soviet base.

Perhaps more significant was the addition of four more officers to the Supreme Council of the Revolution, the top political authority. Three of them, including the new foreign minister, Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, are committed to work for social and economic reforms within a democratic, non-Marxist framework.

Two things are immediately crucial to Portugal's chances for a democratic evolution: that the military make good its promise to insure a free election for a constituent assembly April 25 and that it adapt its policies to take account of the results. Three parties—two on the far left, one on the right—have already been banned. It is essential that the remaining parties have equal access to the voters when the campaign begins next week.

Portugal's future remains cloudy, but it is encouraging that its democratic forces have not given up the struggle and that the armed forces movement is not yet a monolith, committed to a Marxist system. In these circumstances it is of overriding importance that Portugal's friends and allies give every possible encouragement for a democratic solution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger's Situation

There is something pathetic, when one considers the situation of Kissinger. The "magician of peace" of last year has got to face up to an extraordinary number of challenges and defeats within the next few weeks: the failure of his "step-by-step" policy in the Middle East, the death of King Faisal, the definite foundering of the Paris peace accord on Vietnam, let alone to speak of the menaces on the NATO flanks created by the events in Portugal and Cyprus.

But the contrasts are even more striking in view of the differences that exist between the attitude of the secretary of state and that of Congress, which is less willing than ever to cooperate.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 29, 1900

WASHINGTON—An innovation in military transportation is the electric automobile signal corps. The U.S. Army has recently been supplied with electric automobiles for use in the Philippines. The wagons are of two kinds, one to carry instruments and material, and the other to carry the personnel. The automobile has been considered by the military world, but this is the first actual introduction.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 29, 1925

LOS ANGELES—The Chicago Cubs will go into the National League baseball race this year without the services of their star shortstop and field captain, "Rabbit" Maranville, who broke his right leg while making a slide into second base in the eighth inning of an exhibition game here with the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League. The break was just above the ankle and he will be out for at least three or four months.

هكذا من الأصل



# Kissinger's Utopian Principles

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In defense of the administration's embattled policy on both Southeast Asia and the Middle East, Secretary of State Kissinger suggested in his latest news conference several general principles to guide us through our present troubles:

- "We cannot master our future except as a united people."
- "We must understand that peace is indivisible."
- "The United States cannot pursue a policy of selective reliability. We cannot abandon friends in one part of the world without jeopardizing the security of friends everywhere."
- "The problem we face in Indochina is an elementary question of what kind of people we are . . . as a people, we should not destroy our allies . . . once we start on that course, it will have very serious consequences for us in the world."

In times of confusion and crisis it is often useful to go back to first principles, and, taken separately, these Kissinger maxims may be historically valid. But, taken together and applied to the present mood and condition of the United States and the wildly different circumstances of Southeast Asia and the Middle East, they raise more questions than they answer.

It may be true that we "cannot master our future except as a united people" (though we were deeply divided over the War of Independence and the War Between the States). But it's hard to imagine anything less likely to unite us now than the administration's proposal of "three more years" of military aid to Vietnam. It sounds almost as hollow now as the noisy chants of "four more years!" for Nixon at the last Republican presidential convention.

### No Match

The principle that "peace is indivisible" and that "the United States cannot pursue a policy of selective reliability" is a noble ideal for a utopian world, but it is scarcely a match for power and geography in the present world of jealous national states. We abandoned our friends in Czechoslovakia, who were fighting for freedom more than our friends in South Vietnam or Cambodia, because power and geography were against us.

The really interesting and puzzling question is why the secretary of state asked "what kind of people we are." As if the only test of this question was what we were going to do for Gen. Thieu in Saigon and Lon Nol in Cambodia. Maybe it's understandable, for his field is foreign affairs.

But the main hope of his foreign policy, as he suggested in his first principle, is a united America that is secure and confident in the continental United States. If "peace is indivisible" and America is the hope of the world, as Kissinger believes, it probably has to begin at home.

"What kind of people are we?" Well, for the moment we are a little mixed up. We have over 8 per cent of our people unemployed. We have over 40 per cent of our black teen-agers out of work. We are worried about our institutions, our government, our churches, our schools, our press, our money and our machines, and even about ourselves.

The President is fussing with the Congress about tax policy, about inflation, recession, money supply, welfare benefits, food stamps, corporate profits, depletion allowances, and a lot of other insoluble issues—and at this point the President and the secretary of state tell the American people that if they don't save Saigon, after losing 55,000 lives there and spending hundreds of billions of dollars, they are being, as Secretary of Defense Schlesinger says, "niggardly."

There was a better way for the secretary of state and the secretary of defense to argue for more money for Southeast Asia. They could merely have said what was true—what is true—that the United States encouraged the people of the area for 15 years to fight for their survival, which may have been a mistake for them and us, but that we would not abandon them now, for the United States feels it must be responsible even for its own mistakes.

Instead, what the administration is now saying to the Congress is give them money for three more years and maybe they'll make it, and this only infuriates the Congress, which is running out of money for the problems at home, and knows that three years from now they will be in the same mess.

### Hard Realities

Kissinger's "general principles," good as they are in the abstract, simply don't meet the hard realities in Southeast Asia, and confuse the even more serious political and military realities in the Middle East, but when he came home from his latest strenuous efforts at compromise in Cairo and Jerusalem, he felt somehow that he had to explain his mission to the President, the Congress and the press.

Let's unite, he said. Peace is indivisible. Abandon one ally and you abandon them all. Let's not destroy our friends. Nobody here disagrees with any of this as a theory, but the realities are tougher than his general principles, and his explanations are almost worse than his solutions.

Kissinger has almost worn out his life trying to reconcile the irreconcilable in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, but maybe what we need now is a month of total silence, leaving Saigon, Cairo and Jerusalem to come up with their own solutions to their own problems.

# On Whether Britain Stays In or Quits EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The real case for Britain leaving the Common Market is not what it would do for Britain, but what it would do for the Common Market.

With the spirit of fatality that rules in European chancelleries these days this subject is only whispered, but it is there. Heads shake slowly when the question is asked how bad it really would be if the British people vote to leave the European Economic Community in the June referendum. "It would be unfortunate," is the depth of emotion usually put in the answer.

Some people think it would not be so bad. Michel Jobert, the former foreign minister who was the chief French negotiator to get Britain *in* the community a few years back, is one of the few men who actually say it would be better for all concerned.

Mr. Jobert's analysis is that the community is facing enough problems just staying together today without the added burden of a nation whose main policy in coming years would be to apply the brakes to European development.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's lack of enthusiasm for most of the community's more far-reaching policies was duly noted when he returned to London from the final Dublin negotiations last month.

To convince the House of Commons that they should support his renegotiation terms, and campaign to stay in the EEC, Mr. Wilson argued that none of the so-called pillars of EEC doctrine was likely to be achieved. The common economic and monetary policy need not be worried about, he said, because it was like "universal disarmament": Everybody is for it but it will never happen.

The British already have indicated that they have no intention of joining the others in direct election of the European parliament in coming years. The list is long: The British are saying that they will not be represented by the community during the producer-consumer energy conference which will be held in July if the preparatory conference next month in Paris is successful.

Speaking of that conference, one high-ranking Continental official commented this week that if the British voted to leave the community in the June referendum, "certainly the community's task in the energy conference would be easier." Then, after a long pause, he added: "But that, of course, does not mean we hope the British will vote to leave."

A forceful—persuasive—argument for Britain staying in the EEC can be made if British interests alone are considered. The empire is finished, the Commonwealth is finished, the special relationship with the United States is finished, the European Free Trade Association is finished. There is really nothing left but Europe.

Going it alone, placing all the stakes on the North Sea oil card, would be a risky business, especially since most recent previsions do not expect the North Sea to be the panacea once hoped for. It is not expected to end Britain's chronic trade deficit. The Cambridge Economic Policy Group recently predicted that "restriction of imports by quotas or high tariffs now appears to be the only way in which the (British) trade deficit can be reduced."

Well, at last look, the European Economic Community had a *common* tariff. Britain had to drop its high external tariffs to enter the community. To put them back up again would simply be a camouflaged way of leaving the community.

As Britain's anti-marketeers never tire of pointing out, the first two years of British membership in the community did not do much for the British economy. Exports to the community countries rose, but not so fast as imports. The only countries Britain has run surpluses with are intra-community trade have been Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg. But these have been years of adjustment years: The economy needs time to adjust to the new competitive conditions of the community.

### The Benefits

The long-term argument always has assumed that the British economy eventually would adjust to the EEC, and be stimulated by it. The French, when they joined, had to get out of a history of protection, but they did—slowly—and now France is one of the principal beneficiaries of the EEC.

Mr. Wilson's policy has seemed all along not to try to cajole Britain to Europe, but to try to bring Europe down to Britain, and that is this that has brought about the gigantic ho-hum over the British referendum.

Nobody says it but Mr. Jobert, but the mood was clearly discernible in Dublin. There the eight nations gave Mr. Wilson what he needed to go back to London and cry "victory." The common Market policy somehow is envisaged as something other than arguing about special conditions for the British at each meeting.

The French have a phrase describing the situation: One would say that Mr. Jobert simply *"dit tout haut ce que pensent les autres tout bas."* He is simply saying what others are thinking.

# Letters

## Play on Words

I am grateful for the praise in the review (IHT, March 22-23) by David Stevens of the concert given by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta, the famous and internationally known conductor and not just the "musical adviser" of the orchestra.

David Stevens pretends that the public filled the hall inevitably "attracted by the Chopin F minor concerto and [incidentally] by Arthur Rubinstein who played the piano very well for a monument." As far as I can remember I have never played for a monument in my life. Fortunately Mr. Stevens added that I do not play like a monument at all.

As his account of the concert as a whole was very flattering indeed, I would like Mr. Stevens to write with more clarity and more to the point.

ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN.
Paris.

## 'Biggest Deal'

C.L. Sulzberger's column, "Biggest Deal of All," (IHT, March 15-16) outlines starkly how valuable is our relationship with Iran which, although threatened by a Communist take-over a generation ago, is today developing economic and commercial ties with the United States which offer us "a stepladder out of the recessionary cellar." This startling revelation merits the attention of all those who, in these days of fashionable masochism, can find nothing good to say about American achievements during the now unfashionable "cold war."

It is not always easy to take the long view or to distinguish the forest from the trees. One can be generous with those who in the middle 1950s could see only the expenditure of U.S. aid monies in a situation of near chaos. In January, 1957, the International Operations subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations in the House published a report on their study of the U.S. program in Iran when that country narrowly escaped falling under Communist domination. The subcommittee listed 19 conclusions, each one of which was critical of some technical aspect of the aid program.

Unfortunately, the committee did not measure the program against its larger objectives but only against administrative rules. In fact, the report stated that "it raises no questions about the foreign-policy goals which may have motivated the program considered. The wisdom of these goals is for the Congress as a whole to judge. The task the subcommittee has undertaken is only to determine the efficiency and the economy of the means employed to achieve them." This meant that neither the goal of helping Iran to avoid Communist domination nor the degree of success in achieving that goal was discussed. Nevertheless, the committee concluded that "the most sobering thought about the Iranian-aid program is that it is inextricably wound up with our foreign policy as a whole in Iran and if our foreign policy today in other lands is as entangled with economic-aid operations of the kind described in this report, it is leaning on a poor kind of instrument indeed."

As Mr. Sulzberger's article makes clear, however, we have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the program. Indeed, one could do no better than to quote from the statement given to the committee on May 29, 1956, by former Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy. In this statement, Mr. Murphy detailed clearly the imminent danger and chaos which afflicted Iran from 1951 to 1953 and the difficulties faced by the United States in assisting Iran through this period. He concluded: "There is every reason to believe that the aid given by the United States and the encouragement afforded by the steadfast friendship of the United States played an important role in helping Iran to survive during this dangerous period—1951-53 . . . The Iranian people again demonstrated their determination to maintain the independence of their country . . . Events in Iran during the period 1951 to 1954 are evidence of the correctness of [our] policy."

If it was clear then, Mr. Sulzberger's column demonstrates that it is even clearer today.

NORMAN B. HANNAH,
U.S. Consul General.
Sydney.

## Shirley's Debut

With all due respect to the late Harry Lachman (Obituaries, March 21), "Baby, Take a Bow" was not Shirley Jane Temple's first film. She made her screen debut in "Red-Haired Alibi" in 1932 and then did a series of shorts called "Baby Burlesk" made by Jack Hays, Charles Lamont and my old man—also late.

AL HIX.
London.

## A Talk With Hussein

# Iraq and the Kurds

By C. L. Sulzberger

BAGHDAD—The rise of thrusting young Saddam Hussein to dominant political power in this tightly-run, security-conscious Arab state has virtually coincided with the climax in Baghdad's long struggle to stamp out a Kurdish insurrection led by the redoubtable tribal leader, Mulla Mustapha Barzani.

Hussein, now the unchallenged strongman of Iraq, is at the acme of his career. He has just concluded a bilateral accord ceding large Shatt-Al-Arab riverain rights to Iran and gained, in exchange, cessation of all Iranian aid to Barzani. As a result, the goose of the 73-year-old Kurdish rebel is cooked.

The importance of this to Hussein is manifest. It eliminates a cancer that has consumed Iraqi lives and treasure. It reduces this land's urgent military dependence on Russia. It lessens the need for the ruling Ba'ath party to rely on local Communist support. And, almost overnight, it ends a growing threat of outright war with the well-equipped forces of the Shah.

### The Boss

For all these reasons it is clear that Hussein, who at 38 is as close to being boss here as is possible (although technically only vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council) feels satisfied. He has at last managed to gobble up a rebellion that has festered on and off for years in mountainous northeast Iraq, a rebellion that in recent months had received direct artillery and logistical help from Iran.

"As far as we are concerned," Hussein told me during a long conversation, "Barzani is finished. It makes no difference to us whether he fights on for a few days or not after our amnesty offer expires on Tuesday," (Baghdad proclaimed such a blanket pardon while Tehran announced it would give asylum to any Barzani rebels who preferred exile to the alternative of surrender or continuing warfare).

Hussein continued: "The only thing that kept Barzani going in the past was Iranian intervention on his behalf. But since our accord this month, Iran has been very careful—up to this moment—to implement our agreement in both the letter and the spirit. So have we. If the agreement is sabotaged, that would be done by international quarters."

Just what the Iraqi boss means by this elliptical phrase is unclear. He has proclaimed America a "basic enemy," hinted that Syria supported the Barzani movement covertly, charged that Israel supplied it with weapons and training, and until this year approached the verge of war with Iran—because of its undisguised assistance to the insurrection.

I asked what would happen if the most unlikely event occurred: Barzani himself accepted this generous offer at the last minute. At first Hussein said the rebel chief wasn't eligible and, although he would not be executed, he would have to "live under conditions to be determined by the state."

Later he implied all Kurdish leaders, even Barzani, could count on equal treatment with other Iraqis if they yielded. He added that Barzani had remained in his isolated mountain stronghold along the Iranian borderland until very recently.

According to Hussein, Iraq already offers autonomy rights in its large Kurdish minority areas including executive and legislative powers and five cabinet seats, rights for political parties and its press. The Kurds themselves seem largely unimpressed by these assurances. Apart from Barzani's disintegrating revolt, there are sections of craggy mountain they occupy elsewhere in Iraq, to the north where Baghdad's writ simply doesn't apply.

Nevertheless, the major fact of the day is that Hussein's decisive new diplomacy has shut the door through which external aid has been supplied across Iran, and the Shah have avoided the danger of formal conflict by abrupt revision of their previous bad neighbor policy. The problem is to see where the next step leads.

### Issue of Oman

Baghdad, Hussein admits, dislikes Iranian military intervention in Oman, the Persian Gulf state whose Sultan is fighting against a left-wing rebellion sponsored from pro-Communist South Yemen and backed by Iraq. And, as Hussein says: "Our view our agreement with Iran is also in terms of its repercussions throughout this area."

Quite beyond such external implications, however, the crucial factor right now—a factor to which Hussein's own political future is inextricably linked—remains whether success this regime will have in digesting Kurdish restlessness in the wake of what seems to be a triumphant diplomatic-military success.

If the strongman can solve this problem, his political power will be reinforced and Iraq's development assured, because of its rapidly increasing oil wealth. If not . . . This is an unsteady land.

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هكذا من الأصل

*Guerrilla War Feared*

# Namibia's Road to Freedom Littered With Complications

By David B. Ottaway

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 28 (WP).—In the ...ne of détente with black ...ica, white-ruled South Africa ...seeking to arrange for the in...endence of this mineral-rich ...ritory on terms acceptable to ...h sides. But the politics of ...mibia are becoming so com...cated that it is impossible to ...dict if, when or how that will ...ur.

...ndependence for this vast arid ...d of enormous diamond and ...per wealth is no longer ques...ned by anyone, including ...th Africa.

...he issues are who will be ...uth-West Africa's future lead... and whether the territory, ...ich is also known as Namibia, ...o become a unitary state dom...ted almost certainly by mili...nt black nationalists, or a fed...l state almost certainly con...trolled by the 105,000 whites living here.

South Africa now appears very much in control of the situation in Namibia and there is practically no black nationalist guerrilla activity anywhere, according to local sources.

But Namibian nationalists abroad say they plan to step up their war effort if South Africa refuses to negotiate with them. Namibia could soon become the next theater of confrontation between white and black states in southern Africa.

"All we are pleading for is that we are not pushed into handing over power just for the sake of handing it over," said South Africa's chief administrator here, B.J. van der Walt. "The whole idea is to have an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary solution to our problem. The only thing we are begging from the world is just give us time."

South Africa is now under enormous international pressure to terminate its 56-year-old administration which dates to its League of Nations mandate at the end of World War I.

While the United Nations has long ceased to recognize the South African mandate over the former German colony, it has been unable to force the Pretoria government into giving the territory its independence. Now, however, South Africa has come up with an independence plan. It calls for the holding of a so-called national convention of representatives of the 12 different ethnic groups making up the territory's 814,000 population to decide on Namibia's constitutional fate.

But the main black nationalist movement, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), vehemently rejects the South African notion of participation in the convention along ethnic lines. Further, it is demanding that South Africa recognize SWAPO as the "only authentic representative" of all the Namibian people and that direct talks be held with SWAPO for a transfer of power.

**Support of UN**

In these demands, SWAPO largely has the support of the UN and the Organization of African Unity.

Precisely who represents whom among the 11 different African and colored (mixed race) groups, ranging in size from 12,000 primitive bushmen to the 370,000 Ovambo people, is difficult for an outsider to determine. At last count, there were between 26 and 29 political parties or groups vying for support and the number of competing leaders is probably higher.

South African authorities have barred all foreign correspondents from visiting Ovamboland, the partly self-governing homeland of the Ovambo people located in the far north on the Angolan border. So it is impossible to judge SWAPO's contention that it has the support of the majority of Ovambos.

SWAPO's claim that it represents the entire Namibian African population is judged by most impartial observers as an exaggeration, as is the South African assertion that the organization has no significant standing among the Ovambo people.

The Ovambo people represent about 45 per cent of the population and are in a position to dominate an independent Namibia.

Elections were held in January for a new legislative assembly in Ovamboland and thus indirectly for the representatives who will attend the South African national convention on Namibia. Despite a SWAPO call for a boycott, 55 per cent of eligible voters turned out to vote back into power a South African-favored Ovambo leadership.

South African officials called the outcome a major victory for their policy here, despite the fact that, among the 45,000 Ovambos working as migrant laborers in the territory's diamond and copper mines, fewer than 5 per cent voted.

SWAPO now claims that the government coerced Ovambos inside the homeland into voting, while local South African authorities claim that SWAPO terrorized Ovambos working in the mines into boycotting the election.

The internal politics of the eight other African groups and of the coloreds is even more complicated. The South African demand for elected representatives to the convention has led in almost every case to infighting between traditional chiefs and self-promoted modern leaders as well as between the youth and elders of each ethnic group.

South Africa seems to be exploiting among the small ethnic groups the fear of Ovambo, or SWAPO, domination, thereby putting together an alliance against the Ovambos. That would make possible some kind of federal system to guarantee the rights of minorities, especially those of the whites.

South African officials here say it will probably take until the end of this year or early 1976 before all groups have elected their representatives (so far only three of the 12 have) and the national convention is held.

After that, they say, it could take six months to a year to work out a solution and probably hold a referendum on it.

Long before then, however, SWAPO is likely to initiate a guerrilla war all along the northern Namibian border, making use of Angola, which is scheduled to become independent in November.

# U.S. Air Force Is Ready for Israel Airlift

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 28 (...P).—The U.S. Air Force is ...pared to fly its giant C-5A ...nsport planes from the United ...tes to Israel in one hop if ...t should become necessary ...ing another Mideast crisis.

...ver since last summer, the Air ...ce's Military Airlift Command ... been practicing refueling ...As in the air in case foreign ...tions should refuse to let the ...ne land on their way to the ...deast.

With a minimum amount of ...l before takeoff, a maximum ...ount of the plane's carrying ...acity can be devoted to armor... vehicles, guns and other mili...y equipment. Once the C-5As ... airborne, Air Force C-135 ...kers can refuel them one or ...re times as they fly to their ...stination.

During the October, 1973, war, ... C-5As landed at a U.S. base ... the Portuguese-owned Azores to ...fuel on their way to Israel, ...aded with weaponry. At that ...ne, other countries refused to ... the arms-laden planes land ... their fields.

Given the uncertainty of bases ...ring another Mideast crisis, the ...litary Airlift Command decid... to train crews in refueling the ...5A.

The plane itself, without either ...l or cargo aboard, weighs 343,... ... pounds. Its cargo hold can ac...mmodate about 200,000 pounds. ...e plane cannot weigh more ...an 728,000 pounds to make it ... the ground—leaving 185,000 ...unds of fuel-carrying capacity. Without refueling in flight, the ...5A would have to sacrifice ...rgo for fuel to fly long dis...nces. By refueling in midair ...ice, a C-5A last August carried ...,000 pounds of cargo more ...an 10,000 miles, from Dover, ...l., to Clark Air Base in the ...ilippines.

Air Force officers said an even ...ger load could be carried the ...00 miles from the U.S. directly ... Israel through refueling.

## ...ohn W. O'Daniel ...ies, U.S. General ...erved in 3 Wars

...AN DIEGO, March 28 (UPI). ...Lt. Gen. John Wilson (Iron ...ke) O'Daniel, 81, who won his ...ckname when he continued ...hting after a bullet passed ...rough the left side of his ...ce, died in a hospital yes...rday.

The general, who retired from ...e Army in 1956, enlisted as a ...ivate before World War I. As an ...listed man, he served in an ex...dition against Pancho Villa. In ...orld War I, he was fighting ... Saint-Mihiel when he was hit ... a bullet, but he continued ...hting for 12 hours.

He won all three of his stars ... the battlefield, two of them ... World War II and one in ...rea. He led the 3d Division ... Europe in World War II and ... was the U.S. military attaché ... Moscow from 1949 to 1950.

Gen. O'Daniel was commander ... the I Corps in Korea for ... year. After duty in Korea, he ...as commanding general of the ...my of the Pacific and, in 1954–... he served as chief of the U.S. ...ilitary Assistance Advisory ...roup in South Vietnam.

### Kanya Morita

TOKYO, March 28 (AP).—...anya Morita, 68, a popular Ka...ki actor noted for his ver...tility, died of a liver ailment ...day.

Kanya, whose real name was ...oshiyuki Morita, made his ...but as Tamasaburo Bando in ...14. He took the name Ka...a XIV in 1935 and won the ...veted Theatron Award for ...panese stage actors in 1964.

### Jan Philip Schinhan

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., March 28 ...AP).—Jan Philip Schinhan, 87, ...mposer and professor emeritus ... music at the University of ...rth Carolina, died Wednesday. A native of Vienna, Prof. ...chinhan came to the United ...tates in 1913 as an opera con...uctor and was head of the organ ...partment at the San Fran...sco Conservatory and an organ ...ist with the San Francisco ...ymphony for a time.



Associated Press.

UNMARKED GRAVE—Final resting place of King Faisal, an unmarked grave near Riyadh.

# Mrs. Peron Gets Ultimatum From Argentine Union Chiefs

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, March 28 (NYT).—Organized labor, the backbone of the Peronist movement, is threatening to withdraw its support from the Argentine government, a move which could further undermine President Isabel Peron's weakening hold on power.

Although conservative labor leaders emphasized in private conversations that a confrontation with the government was not inevitable, few thought that Mrs. Peron could halt the continuing political and economic decline or accede to demands being pressed by organized labor.

In a policy statement drawn up by the labor leadership this week, and not yet made public, conservative unionists are demanding the resignation of Jose Lopez Rega, the controversial right-wing strongman who is minister of social welfare and the President's private secretary.

According to labor spokesmen, the document also calls for the removal of Alfredo Gomez Morales, Minister of Economy, and asks for a change in the government's economic policies, but without specifying alternatives.

The labor movement is also seeking key legislative posts for congressmen it controls and the creation of a state organization to insure that workers do not suffer shortages of food and other essentials.

As a measure of their worsening relations with the President, labor officials reported that she had declined for two weeks to meet with the union leadership and had adamantly refused to remove Mr. Lopez Rega, her closest confidant.

"The next week could be crucial," a conservative labor leader said. "If Isabel does not get rid of Lopez Rega and change the economic line, then I think that organized labor will move toward opposition to the government. The labor movement has the power to create the conditions for a military take-over."

Several labor spokesmen asserted in interviews that conversations had been under way between union leaders and ranking military officers. Although the spokesmen maintained that there had been no discussions of a possible coup, they said that a growing relationship of trust had developed between labor and the armed forces, which have often been at odds during the last 20 years.

### Colonel Assassinated

BUENOS AIRES, March 28 (UPI).—Police yesterday found the body of a high Argentine Army officer at an intersection in an industrial district of the capital, where it had been dumped by his killers.

The officer's face was covered with a handkerchief. He was identified as Col. Martin Rico, a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces, according to a communiqué by the Defense Ministry.

It was the first assassination of an army officer since Dec. 1, when the People's Revolutionary Army, a Marxist guerrilla group, killed an army captain and his three-year-old daughter.

# Toll in Hotel Fire In Italy to 17; Arson Suspected

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE, Italy, March 28 (AP).—A French boy died in a hospital and the body of a woman was found in the ruins today, raising the toll in yesterday's hotel fire to 17, authorities said. Police, meanwhile, were investigating the possibility that the fire may have been started by an arsonist.

Flames flashed through the luxurious Excelsior Hotel in this Alpine resort near the Swiss border around midnight. All the victims were French vacationers except two, who were Italians.

The magistracy and the fire department opened separate investigations. Officials said they were puzzled by various circumstances and Italian newspapers said arson seemed the most likely explanation.

Arson was also suspected when another hotel, the Sporting, burned here on the night of Feb. 28. It was empty and no one was hurt.

# Turkish Cypriots Draft a Charter

NICOSIA, March 28 (UPI).—A draft constitution for an independent Turkish-Cypriot state has been drawn up and presented to Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, officials said today.

In another development, Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, said talks on humanitarian issues with the Turkish Cypriots would resume on Wednesday. The talks, along with negotiations on the political future of the island, broke down last month when Turkish-Cypriot leaders unilaterally proclaimed independence.

The draft constitution provides for a semiparliamentary system with the executive power vested in a ministerial council composed of a chief of state, a prime minister and his cabinet.

# *Saudi Cabinet To Be Continued Under New King*

BEIRUT, March 28 (AP).—The Saudi Arabian Cabinet of the late King Faisal will continue without any change under the new king, Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Saudi state radio announced today.

The radio, monitored in Beirut, said that King Khaled has decreed that the Cabinet remain unchanged "as proposed by the prime minister and as required by the higher interests of the country."

King Khaled, when he acceded to the throne, automatically became premier as well as foreign minister. Both posts had been held by King Faisal.

King Khaled was crown prince and first deputy premier under Faisal. Other important posts are held by brothers and half-brothers of the King. The Oil Ministry is directed by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who is not a member of the royal family.

## Woman Soldier Killed By Accident in Ulster

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, March 28 (AP).—A 19-year-old British woman soldier was shot dead this week in what police said was an accident.

The woman, Lance Cpl. Roberta Thain, of Arbroath, Scotland, was searching women pedestrians at an army checkpoint in the city center. The police said she was shot accidentally by another trooper.

# *Brandt Enjoined On Strauss Gibe*

BONN, March 28 (UPI).—A Bonn civil magistrate yesterday issued an injunction against Social Democratic leader Willy Brandt, restraining him from quoting his opponent Franz-Josef Strauss as having said West Germany is a pigsty.

Mr. Brandt has accused the Bavarian politician of comparing West Germany to a pigsty at a political rally.

The court ruled that Mr. Strauss's statement was not synonymous with saying the country was a pigsty and said that if Mr. Brandt reiterates that accusation in public he will face a 500,000-mark ($213,000) fine or a sentence of up to six months in jail.

Attorneys for the Social Democratic party have contested the ruling. Party spokesman Lothar Schwartz demanded that the issue be reviewed by a full court which would allow testimony by linguistics experts.

Others in Soviet Bloc, Too

# *U.S. Envoy Says E. Germany Can Have Détente Influence*

By Hubert J. Erb

BERLIN, March 28 (AP).—Because of their vulnerability to the consequences of confrontation, smaller Soviet-bloc states such as East Germany have a direct stake in and can influence the process of détente, the U.S. ambassador to East Germany has declared.

"If détente failed, it would be because détente between the United States and the Soviet Union failed," Ambassador John Sherman Cooper said in an interview made public yesterday.

"But these countries have their influence and, given their vulnerability, they might be able to bring it to bear," Mr. Cooper stated. He said of the smaller state that "in the event of any nuclear war, there they are, caught."

Mr. Cooper was interviewed in his office in the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin.

Mr. Cooper, a former ambassador to India and a former Republican senator from Kentucky, plans to meet with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when they visit Berlin early next week.

**Ties Established**

The United States established formal diplomatic relations with East Germany in September.

Mr. Cooper, 73, who has been in East Berlin since December, made these observations:

- Recognition of East Germany and the establishment of the U.S. Embassy opens up the possibility of a dialogue with a state long cut off from all but the Communist bloc.
- Relations between Washington and the East German government need not affect relations between the United States and West Germany.
- He himself will refuse to be drawn into any discussion concerning relations between the two Germanys and the special status of Berlin.
- Trade is the key to better relations with the East Germans.

**Special Status**

Mr. Cooper recalled that he had made it clear on his arrival here that the special status of Berlin under agreements by the victorious powers dating to World War II would not be affected by U.S. recognition of the East German state.

"I have no connection [or] responsibilities concerning any discussion over the special status of Berlin," Mr. Cooper said.

The U.S. ambassador disclosed that the newly reappointed Soviet ambassador to East Germany, Pyotr Abrassimiov, called on him five days after arriving in East Berlin, on March 14.

Mr. Cooper met for an hour recently with the East German Communist party leader, Erich Honecker. He has been the only Western representative in East Berlin besides West German State Secretary Guenter Gaus to be received by Mr. Honecker.

**Open, Frank**

Of his meeting with Mr. Honecker, with whom he also spoke at the recent Leipzig Trade Fair, and of a meeting with East German chief of state Willi Stoph, Mr. Cooper said the discussions were open and frank.

"Each [nation] recognizes commitments of priority... It is good that this is known... ours to the West and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization... theirs to the Soviet bloc... We both desire a development of bilateral relations. At times, they use the word détente, at times coexistence. I always use the word détente," Mr. Cooper said.

"This is my purpose and that of the embassy, to develop relations and to further, in a larger sense, détente..."

In discussions with the East Germans, Mr. Cooper said, it has become clear that "their chief emphasis is on détente, that there be good relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Cooper said he did not believe it was possible to link better trade relations with humanitarian issues in East Germany, which has constructed the Berlin Wall.

"I think you can hope that if there is more trade there would be more understanding but, if there is an attempt to link the two, it could have an opposite effect," Mr. Cooper said.

Mr. Cooper said that some progress had been made on the question of family reunions involving persons in the United States who have relatives in East Germany. There have not been many reunions, he said, but the progress "has been steady."

He said that if both nations make an effort to boost trade with each other—within obvious limitations—it would demonstrate to smaller Soviet-bloc nations "that there is a relationship possible between East and West."

Mr. Cooper disclosed that East German representatives had met with U.S. officials in Washington concerning a consular agreement and that they would meet again in East Berlin.

**Eagerness Cited**

He declined to go into detail except to say that the East Germans are very eager to achieve such an agreement.

West Germany has strongly opposed efforts, particularly by its NATO partners, to follow the lead of Austria in coming to a consular agreement which regulates the day-to-day business between citizens of the signatories.

The West Germans insist there is a single German nationality and that separate consular agreements, beyond the establishment of relations with the East Germans, undermine this position.



NYT.

John Sherman Cooper

## *15 Regions Will Vote On June 15 in Italy*

ROME, March 28 (UPI).—The government has set June 15 as the date for nationwide regional elections in which the Communists hope to edge out the Christian Democrats as Italy's largest single party, government sources said yesterday.

The elections in 15 of Italy's 20 regions are seen as a major test of strength, which may influence national politics. Polls have predicted large gains for the Communists.


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THEATER IN LONDON

# Taking the Style out of Oscar Wilde

By John Walker

LONDON, March 28 (IHT).—Oscar Wilde would no doubt have had an epigram, polished and deadly, for Jonathan Miller's curious production of "The Importance of Being Earnest" at the Greenwich Theatre, for there is nothing in drama so unbecoming as a director who thinks he knows better than the author.

Mr. Miller has obviously pondered long upon the problem that confronts any modern director of this classic comedy and he solves it with characteristic and misplaced ingenuity. The problem is Lady Bracknell or, rather, Edith Evans's definitive performance in the part: ice-cold and imperious, her voice, with its note of querulousness barely held in check, fluting assuredly up and down the scales and turning Lady B's amazement at John Worthing's birthplace—"a handbag!"—into the wittiest two words in the play. And how does anyone now play the part without sounding like a pale imitation?

Mr. Miller's solution is to have an actress who prefaces the line with a "phut" (the sort of noise made when spitting out olive stones, preferably in the direction of the director) and then exclaims "Ein 'andbag?" in a decidedly Hannoverian accent. It is clever of Mr. Miller to have made Lady Bracknell someone who has married above her station, a vaudeville imitation of Queen Victoria, but it is a tiny joke and it ruins some of Wilde's much better ones.

It may be that the director's intention was to do more than draw attention to himself. (Perhaps he has been reading Wilde, who also wrote, "There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about." His intention may have been to restore that sense of shock that the play should have.

**Daring Work**

"The Importance of Being Earnest," for all its lightness and wit, is a daring play and shocking in its intellectual toughness, its reduction of Victorian morality and such aristocratic concerns as breeding, birth and wealth to the subject matter of farce.

But the effect of his Middle European Bracknell is to unbalance the play. The role is played by Irene Handl, who, apart from her accent, tackles it as if it were a variation on her more usual part of an indomitable, good-humored, dim-witted Cockney. Her aristocrat is a social climber whose remarks are intended to amuse herself rather than keep others in their places.

In the first act, on the first night, Miss Handl acted as if she were in pursuit of the unspeakable, stumbling over her elegant lines or tentatively testing those rhythmically firm sentences as if she were venturing onto thin ice. Despite her efforts, Wilde's original wit did keep breaking through.

But the audience laughed most at her mispronunciations, as if Lady Bracknell were a cousin to Mrs. Malaprop or a classmate of Hyman Kaplan. What the interpretation lacked, and what the production lacked, was style, the seemingly effortless glide over the glossy surface of the play. Only the butlers, played by Alan Brown and Alan Hay, possessed it.

It is, though, impossible for a production of this play to be dull and unamusing. The dialogue, as it were at an angle to the absurdities of the plot, is too witty to be entirely destroyed. And Benjamin Whitrow's broadly played Canon Chasuble, jittering around the stage in a haze of apparent inebriation, adds much humor to the later scenes.

* * *

At the Arts Theatre, the Unicorn Theatre production of Joan Aiken's children's play "Winterthing" is excellent value—the most expensive seats are 70 pence—and should be enjoyed by kids of 8 and over. The play mixes a harsh reality—four children and an old woman trying to survive on a deserted island—with not always successful fantasy. The morality is a bit odd, too, with two of the children dying because they have faults, while two insufferable young prigs survive as does the old lady, whose funny little ways include pyromania, kleptomania and baby-snatching. Apart from Matyelok Gibbs as the old woman and Sophie Mills as a strange mute child, the cast overacts in an inexperienced way.

* * *

Michael Frayn's often witty "Alphabetical Order," a comedy set in the muddle of a provincial newspaper library, is to transfer from the Hampstead Theatre Club to the Mayfair Theatre on April 8. The cast includes Billie Whitelaw, Barbara Ferris, and Dinsdale Landen.



Jonathan Miller, who has staged Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

## *Arts Palace Damaged By Fire in Brussels*

BRUSSELS, March 28 (UPI).—Fire damaged a number of offices on top of the Fine Arts Palace yesterday but firemen prevented it from spreading to exhibition halls, including one displaying ancient Chinese art.

A Fine Arts Palace spokesman said the fire apparently started near an overheated photocopying machine in the office of the Association for the Diffusion of Arts and Culture during the lunch break.

OPERA IN LONDON

# *A 'Barber' Revival Full of Debuts*

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 28 (IHT).—The Royal Opera's "The Barber of Seville" is an elderly production, dating from 1960, but last night's revival at Covent Garden was as full of debuts as it was of high-spirited fun.

There was, first of all, the debut, as Rosina, of the young American mezzo-soprano, Frederica von Stade, favorably remembered from her English debut as Cherubino at Glyndebourne in 1973. London, since then, has heard of her further successes in a variety of roles in Paris, Salzburg, New York, San Francisco and Houston. Her Covent Garden Rosina was eagerly awaited and handsomely applauded.

This success was more a matter of charm, intelligence and shrewd vocalism than of vocal glory. Rosina was written, to be sure, for a mezzo-soprano, more likely even for a true contralto, and this production is now given in the original version edited for G. Ricordi by Alberto Zedda in 1969. But Miss von Stade's is not an Italian type of mezzo. Lovely in the middle register, it tends to be thin at both ends of the range, and this proved a handicap in a score designed to exploit the dark richness of an Italian mezzo's lower register.

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She got around the difficulty not by straining for what the voice could not give, but by making the most of what it could, by fastidious attention to fluent accurate and not overembellished floritura, and by making of Rosina a simpler, warmer, less flamboyant and minx-like creature than is favored by Italian singers.

Her success was shared with two other newcomers. Bernd Weikl as Figaro, and Domenico Trimarchi as Don Bartolo. Mr. Weikl was a wonderfully mercurial Barber and he provided some vocal wonders, too, putting easy high A naturals on "presto" in the "Largo al factotum" right where musical sense and an early edition of 1821—but not the autograph—says they should be and throwing in a falsetto high C for good measure. He also contributed a guitar accompaniment to Ryland Davies's "Se il mio nome."

Mr. Trimarchi, who has sung Figaro in Italy, was playing Don Bartolo for the first time anywhere, and did so as to the manner born. He is a big baritone rather than a b with nothing to fear from high tessitura of "Un dott della mia sorte," and his p ter was as immaculate as it rapid.

There were further and fective newcomers in Da Ward as Don Basilio and Hea er Begg as Berta, and another in Sergiu Comissio making his Covent Garden de with a considerate admira paced account of this e delightful score.

## Italian Producers Win Obscenity Case

ROME, March 28 (AP Italy's constitutional court ruled that films judged obscene by lower courts may turn to screens while in app

The ruling yesterday str down a section of the penal c that had such films seized u the case cleared appeals cou That normally takes years.

Producers had complained t cannot afford to have their fi off the screens for so long. T had asked that the movies c time to be shown while hig courts deliberated cases.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 28 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Films

"Brannigan," a new crime movie starring John Wayne, is little more than a "commonplace crime caper" in A. H. Weiler's opinion. Wayne looks the indestructible cowpoke despite his policeman's badge, and hates bad guys as much as rustlers. Brannigan is sent to London to extradite a top racketeer, in competition with various other "tenacious sleuths" who are out to get the "fugitive mobster." The latter is played by John Vernon, "blatantly obvious despite Savile Row clothes and the rich life in Mayfair." There are the usual and "improbable" gun battles, bombings and car chases.

"And Now My Love," as Claude Lelouch's latest—"Toute Une Vie"—is called in the United States, is a "tender dissection of the couple and of the two generations that preceded them," A.H. Weiler reports. The past, Lelouch indicates, "impinges on the present . . . but (the director) is not just spinning a chronology. Included in his kaleidoscopic inspection are pertinent observations on the spinning social scene." Marthe Keller and Charles Denner each play three roles, characters from three eras. Lelouch's treatment of love is not "nearly so impressive as his perceptive, often touching, portraits of the eras and their principals."

"Rosebud," Otto Preminger's new movie, is "a suspense melodrama of ineptitude, lethargy and loose ends," according to Vincent Canby. A group of Arab terrorists kidnap five women aboard a yacht called Rosebud and hold them for ransom. Peter O'Toole is "a tattered CIA man masquerading as a Newsweek correspondent." Richard Attenborough is "a renegade Englishman who has turned Muslim." Others in the cast include Cliff Gorman and former New York Mayor John V. Lindsay as a U.S senator and father of one of the girls. Screenplay is by Erik Lee Preminger (son of Otto) in collaboration with Marjorie Kellog, and reaches such heights that Canby is inspired to remark on "their consistently idiotic work."

### Plays

"The Firebugs" is being staged with "vigor" at the Bouwerie Lane Theater by the Jean Cocteau Repertory under the direction of Eve Adamson, Clive Barnes reports. Max Frisch's "absurdist-symbolist" play, whose complete title is "Biedermann and the Firebugs", reveals Gottlieb Biedermann taking part in his own destruction. Two arsonists arrive at his home posing as tramps and move into the attic. Biederman (Roy B. Steinberg) and his wife pander to the men, eventually giving them a match to light their carefully laid fuses. This "parable," first performed in 1958, was inspired by the overthrow of Czech President Benes's government a decade earlier. "The symbolism is heavy-handed and sweaty-palmed." Although this is not one of the theater's "great nights," Barnes points out that "it is always worth seeing a modern classic," rather than reading it.

"Down by the River Where Waterlilies Are Disfigured Every Day," by Julie Bovasso, is "an episodic exercise in free associa-



John Wayne . . . "Brannigan"

tion," Mel Gussow says. The play "is a series of Chine boxes . . . tantalizing the au dience with secrets within s crets." The author's bizarre ima ination has constructed this fa tasy about the drive for powe with a palace under siege by children's army, sinister closet and a dueling dwarf (Rut Hermine). The evening is all fun (though Gussow adds: "I wish it *were* more fun" and Joh Lee Beatty's "marvelous gaslig ed dollhouse of a set . . . cou have accommodated 'Dracula' an 'Sherlock Holmes' at the sam time." Marshall Mason directe

## *Tate, Soviet Daughter to Meet Press*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28 (UPI).—Retired Rear Adm. Jackson Tate and his Russian-born daughter, Victoria Fyodorova, sent a message yesterday saying they will emerge from seclusion in two weeks.

The message was relayed by Adm. Tate's son, retired Navy Capt. Hugh Tate, by telephone to a Florida newspaper.

The elder Tate, 77, and his actress daughter were reunited last Sunday after Victoria, 29, got a visa to come to the United States to visit her ailing father. After Victoria arrived, she went into seclusion with her father somewhere in northeastern Florida.

Capt. Tate said his father told him "he and Victoria will surface for a news conference around April 14 or 15. He said he plans a news conference for all of the media at that time but, at the present, he does not know exactly where it will be held."

Asked if Victoria spoke English, Capt. Tate said, "She knew a few words of English when she got here, but she has just about tripled her vocabulary. My father is giving her a crash course in English."

A wartime love affair in the Soviet Union between the elder Tate and Zoya Fyodorova, now a Russian comedienne, resulted in the birth of Victoria.


ITALY-GREECE BY CAR FERRY




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THE ART MARKET

# Pitfalls and Islamic Work

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 28 (IHT).—Within the past two weeks, auctions of what the market Islamic art and a sale in- g a large number of Islamic were held in France. all three cases, the star were disappointing. Mon- at the Hôtel George-V, the last of the three sales place, about half the lots to reach their reserve Most of the rest went to ans. The problem is that the ory is studded with pitfalls raps, made worse by French ds of expertizing Islamic Iranian art objects.

the first sale, at Hôtel t (March 10), the star of ow was a large stucco relief meters long), identified as lan, 12-13th century." The guing had been done by an who is a world authority imitive art from Africa and outh Seas and also one of st connoisseurs of medieval s. That is no mean achieve- for one man and speaks for his flair, intuition, in- or whatever you want to t. Unfortunately, flair is always enough—seemingly sive references can throw someone with that rare y off the scent.

## ix-Volume Survey

photograph of the "impor- stucco relief had been hed in 1939 in the six- e "Survey of Persian Art," by Arthur Upham Pope, a private dealer in New The "Survey" included a scholarly contributions— s are less scholarly. No ilist in this field would take ation in the "Survey" as a ntee of authenticity. Pho- phs of two metal fakes, both llections of prominent mu- s in the United States, ir in it.

for the stucco relief, the graphy is not plausible. It ines formal ornaments in- from the 9th-century wall nents dug up at Samarra, ilometers north of Baghdad, figurative motifs of the late century, all of which are ly executed and smack of 19th-century Kadjar aesthet- Last, the inscription in e, plaited lettering not only des major stylistic blunders, is meaningless because the os of letters were copied an inscription that the sman obviously could not rstand. True, these observa- indicating that the relief is gery, are highly technical. what is expertise if it is not ical? The mistake in this was to treat the problem y by asking an expert to utside the field of his com- ce. On my suggestion, the was withdrawn from the

e second auction of Islamic n Friday (March 21), also ouot, showed that the prob- involves more than an iso- incident. The expert this was Jean Soustiel, a dealer specializes in Islamic art, he has studied. He did however, learn Arabic and an, two languages indispen- when dealing in Islamic of art from Iran, Turkey ndia. In addition to these , a fair knowledge of the nt scripts (paleography) and sonable grasp of literature, ularly poetry, and a fairly ed background in history eeded. But the languages are the key to that sort of knowledge.

As a result, Mr. Soustiel's catalogue was not impeccable. Some random examples: A bath pail (Lot 127) said to be "signed on the underside, with a long name following, 1170 H. Western Iran, 1756-1757" was neither signed nor dated but carried "a" name and "a" date. The object was not Iranian, as could be demonstrated both from the style and from a well-known poem in inscribed on it. And the bath pail was not a bath pail at all. It was a bowl with pouring lip used for wine or other drinks at meals.

Another piece identified as a Western Iranian ewer—said to be of the 17th century but perhaps was as late as the 19th—was not Iranian but Turkish, as the engraved inscription proved. (No Persian object would carry a Turkish inscription engraved by the maker. However, in Turkey, the main literary language was Persian from the 13th century to well into the 17th.) It was not signed or dated, as stated in the catalogue, but had, instead, a crudely engraved apocryphal date. Switching to pottery, some fragments were described as Mesopotamian, but inscriptions, both from their graphic style and literary content, showed them to be from Iran. Etc., etc.

Such slips may not have affected the commercial outcome of the auction. Whether dated 1756 or not, the "bath pail" was worth no more than the 82 francs it made. But by virtue of repetition, these slips create a general climate of uncertainty which, in turn, generates apprehension and diffidence—attitudes that seldom boost a market.

And it seemed to me on Monday, at the Hôtel George-V, that the market was feeling the consequences. The auction was conducted by Claude Boisgirard, an auctioneer of the younger generation, hard-working, meticulous, and, generally speaking, a good "seller." It was a courageous step to rent the elegant salon of one of the most expensive Paris hotels. The expert, Anne-Marie Kevorkian, no less hard-working, had obviously done her best to send out catalogues long before the sale, contact potential buyers in the United States, Iran and elsewhere.

### Persian Buyers

Together, the expert and auctioneer extracted a maximum from Persian buyers for the crystal export wares made in Bohemia for the Eastern market in the 18th and 19th centuries: 44,000 francs for a collection of 38 glasses is a stiff price that few European collectors would be willing to pay. And although European-influenced objects made of lacquered papier-mâché in 19th-century Iran are declining in favor on the international market, Boisgirard got good sums for those he was selling. Extracting 5,560 francs for a pen box, not in mint condition and vulgar, is quite an achievement.

But the point of the sale was its Islamic manuscripts and some of the more impressive ones flopped miserably. Few were correctly described by the expert who, again, knows neither Persian nor Arabic. Some of the mistakes were so crude that even the self-controlled Persians who were crowding the room could hardly repress their smiles. A prayer book (Lot 123) was labelled a Koran. A fine Persian manuscript of the Koran, datable to the 16th century, was correctly dated in the catalogue but attributed to "Yaqut al-Musta'simi, a famous 16th-century calligrapher." Not only was this statement printed in the catalogue. Mrs. Kevorkian made it verbally at the sale. Yaqut al-Musta'simi is indeed famous—so famous that his name traditionally appears among those of the six calligraphers credited with major innovations in calligraphy. However, he lived not in Iran but in Mesopotamia, not in the 16th century, but in the 13th century.

In this case, it did not matter much commercially speaking for the lot was knocked down at the huge sum of 77,000 francs, owing to fierce competition among Iranian bidders who do not need to be told what is what when it comes to calligraphy.

### Important Manuscript

But perhaps these vagaries did affect the most important manuscript in the sale. The illuminated frontispiece of this manuscript, torn away at some undetermined date, came up for sale at Drouot on Oct. 26, 1973—with *Jean Chalvet de Récy* as the auctioneer and Mrs. Kevorkian as the expert. At that time, she called it Egyptian, 14th-century, identifying it as a page from a manuscript of a well-known, 8th-century book of fables, "Kalila wa Dimna."

All that was needed to identify the provenance of the miniature was to turn it over. There, on the back of the illuminated folio was the title of the book that it had really illustrated, a book of aphorisms and essays by Ibn Zafar as-Siqilli, composed in the 12th century. A photograph of this miniature was published in a *special issue of the French* art monthly L'Oeil (July, August, 1974). My caption identified the author but the name of the book was left out for space reasons.

Last Monday the entire manuscript, with 26 miniatures—the majority unfortunately defaced by recent retouching—came up for sale. The catalogue correctly identified the author of the manuscript but did not give the title. That and a few other technical particulars may have surprised and disturbed some potential buyers. The manuscript was bought in at 880,000 francs.

No dealer or auction room expert can be blamed for not knowing difficult languages and for not being acquainted with the complex cultures of distant countries. What applies in France applies, in large measure, in England. At minor auctions, the same kinds of little inaccuracies, commercially unimportant, occur. Where the English score over their Continental colleagues is by going to the right sources for help and information when necessary. Sotheby's and Christie's cataloguing of Islamic illuminated manuscripts is mostly of a high standard, because it is backed by the connoisseurship of one of the finest British scholars in the field.

*Souren Melikian, whose Art Market column appears in the weekend editions of the International Herald Tribune, is a graduate of the French School of Oriental Languages and the Sorbonne. He holds two doctorates in Persian literature and art and is considered to be one of the world's authorities on Islamic metalwork.*



Detail from "Flore," head in plaster, by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux.

# *Just Before the Boiling Point*

By Michael Gibson

ART IN PARIS

PARIS (IHT).—Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux (1827-1875), French sculptor and painter, is something of an embarrassment to the critic. He is obviously gifted, hard-working and sincere to the point of torment. Considering the heavy handicap with which he started—he fully assumed the academic tradition, attempting to produce works that were not merely academic, in fact seeking to break the academic mold from within—one is often tempted to applaud the results. One might say that Carpeaux represents the "modern spirit" that is not yet aware of its own rigorous identity, that shuddering moment before the water really comes to a boil.

Take the remarkable painting that depicts the attempted assassination of Napoleon III by Berezowski, to be seen in a show dedicated to Carpeaux at the Grand Palais, Paris (to May 5). It is really an astonishing work for the day (it was painted in 1867) because it is as full of movement and color as a painter's sketch or a sculpture like "La Danse," which decorated the facade of the Paris Opéra. (It has now been replaced by a copy) and which provoked such outrage when it was unveiled. It is also something of a virtuoso piece. Yet, perhaps because he was also something of an official artist—and a good portraitist appreciated by the imperial entourage—he seems constantly involved in a sort of brilliant compromise which is, in fact, a sacrifice of his artistic authority.

### A Glorious Prey

All this makes Carpeaux a glorious prey for the art historian, at least for those whose key word is "considering." Considering the age in which he worked, that he died at 47, and the social circumstances of the period . . . his work is of very great quality. To which one may reply: Considering that I made this apple pie with potatoes instead of apples, you must admit that it is a remarkable apple pie and would have been absolutely delicious if I had had real apples to make it with.

Unfortunately, there is no "considering" in art, and Carpeaux, *despite his dazzling talent, attested* by the least of his pencil sketches and the smallest of his studies for sculptures, does not strike one as an artist who has fulfilled his promise.

His involvement with the great may have been a factor here, not because such involvement is automatically deleterious, but because, in his age, they represented an emerging force shrouded in a dead image. The imperial days were over, but not the imperialist days. There was no more need for the rhetoric of figureheads. Carpeaux, too, felt the emerging force stirring with him, but when it came forth he swathed it in the dead image. And so his work remains a sometimes touching attempt to bridge a distance between a new and living world and a dead world, full of grace and glitter still, but which was already beginning to fade into the night.

* * *

**Arthur Aballain**, Proscenium, 35 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to April 12.

Aballain is a young man with "decadent" tastes whose figures (sometimes in partial relief) stand about in sumptuous costumes and mysterious surroundings with vacantly disdainful faces. Memories of Klint linger thereabouts, and of all those Salomes for whom blood is sweet and tacky, like strawberry jam.

* * *

**Edouard Goerg**, Galerie Jean-Claude Bellier, 30-32 Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 8, to April 5.

Born in Australia in 1893, the son of a French father and an Irish mother, Goerg arrived in France at the age of 7. He died in 1969. The present show is a retrospective which includes works done between 1923 and 1959. The earlier works show an affinity with expressionism and certain aspects of cubism. After World War II, Goerg drifted increasingly into a style characterized by hazy, big-eyed dreaming women done in a slightly naïve manner, and oversweet colors.

* * *

**Salvador Dali**, Art et Valeur, 9 Rue Arsène Houssaye, Paris 8, to April 10.

An exhibition of plates done for a sumptuous jumbo edition of Freud's "Moses and Monotheism." A mixture of lithograph and engraving done on lambskin and, an authentic Dali touch, the engravings were cut with a diamond on plates of gold. They, too, are for sale.

* * *

**Le Yaouanc**, La Pierre d'Angle, 72 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 3.

Le Yaouanc is a gifted and prolific young artist who had his first shows with Maeght and Odermatt. His art is allusive and full of geometric references which, like in Del Pezzo's work (IHT, March 22), are derived from alchemy. The gallery belongs to a publisher of lithographs (done on zinc plates) who is trying to develop a new formula in art galleries hinged directly upon his publishing possibilities. His only artist, at this stage, is Le Yaouanc, and he wagered heavily on him. The present undertaking is the publication of a series of 63 lithographs referred to as "La Suite Aragon" in acknowledgment of Louis Aragon's enthusiastic praise of the artist's earlier work.

*Kissinger Consulted*

# Peking Troupe's U.S. Tour Is Canceled Over a Song

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP).—The United States has postponed indefinitely a nationwide tour by a Peking entertainment troupe because the Chinese insisted on including a song vowing to liberate Taiwan in their program.

The State Department had negotiated with the Chinese Liaison Office here in an effort to get the troupe to drop the political song. On his return from the Middle East, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was consulted about the issue.

The postponement was announced by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, the citizens' group that arranged the tour, which was to have begun tomorrow and end April 27.

The U.S. decision to take a definitive stand on keeping political content out of cultural exchanges follows a number of sparring matches between the United States and China concerning earlier exchanges as well as growing reports of dissatisfaction, particularly among U.S. scholars, over restrictions placed on them during visits to China.

### Kissinger's Concern

There was speculation that the decision not to back down on this issue may have been motivated in part by Mr. Kissinger's concern, expressed privately, that China would soon try to take advantage of the deteriorating U.S. position in various parts of the world—Southeast Asia, Portugal, the Middle East.

The dispute arose early this month when the Chinese sought to include in the troupe's program the song "People of Taiwan, Our Own Brothers," containing the line "We are determined to liberate Taiwan." The Chinese insisted the song be included in the Chinese and English program notes, a spokesman for the citizens' committee said.

Negotiations between the State Department and the Liaison Office continued until the beginning of this week when it became clear that the Chinese would not drop the song, a State Department spokesman said.

Between 16,000 and 18,000 tickets had been sold across the country.

The spokesman said the request to the Chinese to drop the song did not "represent any change in our adherence to the policies contained in the Shanghai communique." That communiqué, issued at the end of the visit to China by President Richard Nixon in 1972, stated that there is only one China and the future of Taiwan is for the Chinese to decide.

## 'Exorcist' Director Suing Warner Bros.

LOS ANGELES, March 28 (AP).—Academy Award-winning director William Friedkin has filed a $5.8-million suit against Warner Bros., Inc., for money he claims is due him for "The Exorcist."

Mr. Friedkin, who won an Oscar for "The French Connection," filed the suit in Superior Court yesterday, alleging breach of contract and fiduciary duty, fraud and usury.

The suit said the movie has grossed $90 million to date and netted $40 million. Mr. Friedkin said his contract called for a fee of $325,000 and 10 per cent of the film's net profits. He contended the $5.8 million figure is conservative because a full accounting could run the claim higher.




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# HILY GENAUER: *The Times and the Work of Francis Bacon*

W YORK—Francis Bacon is ne most important painter nd has produced in more a hundred years. This may more to do with the state t in England—or anywhere— with Bacon's greatness. And ay have something to do the times—when corruption, ice, destruction are con- y on our minds and when whether abstract or in the ew realism, seems to grow asingly remote for the center r lives.

new exhibition at the politan Museum, his first show to be held in the d States in more than a years, makes clear both his gifts and his relevance to ives. It makes clear why, ll his quality, Bacon is so to take.

is obsessed with themes of disintegration, decadence and death. His 36 canvases on view, most of them large, occupy three galleries adjoining several rooms-ful of works by such agonized Americans as Rothko, Pollock, Gorky. In comparison, their pictures, some very bright in color, to be sure, but others muted, look as gay and decorative as flags. The big Pollock is quite the lace-curtain Bacon is said to have said it is when he came to the museum as his show was being installed. Even the enormous Rothko, low in key except for a vivid strip of color along the top, seems now a celebration rather than the usual dirge he painted in the last years before his suicide.

Bacon was obsessed with "themes" of disintegration, but Rothko and the others painted out of their inner torment. They gave us an abstract vision of their agonized hearts and minds. Even Picasso, painting in "Guernica" tragic images of a Spanish town bombed by the Germans in the Spanish Civil War, stylized them to the point where the terror and tragedy that seem so clear now may, in fact, move us only because we know the work's motivation. But Bacon paints the human figure explicitly, although in some cases it is gnarled, so skinned, so seemingly shredded and maimed that it almost loses its human identity, becoming little more than a sack of flesh, a fistful of twisted face. It is the dark side of Goya, as we see it in the bitter, distorted heads of the "black" murals executed for his own home, that the Bacon pictures bring to mind.

### Old Master Influence

Actually Bacon also, and almost self-consciously, seems to have the old masters in his own mind as he paints. It is not specific influence or borrowing, although some years ago he was fascinated by Velazquez's portrait of Pope Innocent X and he did several variations of it. It is that his pictures have a physical presence much closer to the old masters than anything being done today. He sets his canvases apart from us, even using such an obvious device as showing them only under glass because that serves, he says, as a barrier. He sets his figures within the carefully ruled edge of a drawn cube, suggesting a stage set, or an architect's blueprint. He places his figures on chairs which he then sets within a clearly laid out circle. He sets them sprawling on a bed, a mattress, a table, where rectangular shape again serves as a kind of platform.

Occasionally—and this is a new development in his work, and a weakness—he underscores sections of his pictures with a curving line or an arrow, giving viewers a starting or focal point for their examination. These function, almost, as directors' marks do for actors on a rehearsal stage. But the counterpoint of lines and volumes within his figures invests them with such "motion" no extra emphasis is needed. Nor is the literal detail he introduces, which may seem sparse in view of the size of his canvases, but is still too much.

### Three 'Acts'

In one "Triptych," for instance, in which each canvas is 7 feet tall and 5 wide, he tells in three "acts" the tragic death by drugs of a friend. In the first panel he is shown nauseous as he bends over a sink. In the second he walks across a room whose blackness spills out in a pattern onto the floor of the adjoining room where we, the "audience," watch. In the third, the figure sits hunched and dead, on a toilet.

Actually all of the works in the exhibition were painted after 1963. Sixty-five today, Bacon's career as a painter didn't begin until about 1944. Earlier he had been a decorator and furniture designer. A recent photograph of his London studio shows a hole-in-the-wall piled almost impenetrably high with junk.

Bacon says of this, "The places I live in, or like living in, are like an autobiography . . . They're like memory tracks for me . . . For instance, that door, somebody broke it in a rage over something; well, I've left it because I like it like that, also the broken mirror and the papers on the floor . . . There are two sides to me. I like very perfect things, for instance. But in painting you make such a mess, I prefer to live in the mess with the memories and the damage left with one. I think we all have this double side to us."


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# Energy Crisis, Slump Slow Down Rotterdam

By Paul Kemezis

ROTTERDAM—A year and a half of energy crisis and economic slump have taken their toll on this hard-driving Dutch city, fiercely proud of its position as the world's largest port.

After decades of uninterrupted growth, the cargo tonnage passing through the harbor in 1974 was down 25 million tons to 285 million tons. The 8-per-cent drop was wholly due to Arab restrictions in the supply of oil.

The great refineries in the port, together capable of processing 100 million tons of crude oil a year, are running at half or three-quarters of capacity and oil storage tanks are overflowing as the slow European economy, warm winter weather and energy conservation efforts have reduced oil demand.

Along the waterfront, dozens of barges, which normally carry oil products up the Rhine to Germany, stand idle, and local speculators who bought up oil supplies at a high price in the summer expecting heavy winter demand have suffered large losses.

Unemployment is not a major problem in the port's oil industry, which has low manpower needs, but there have been job layoffs in other industries.

Seaport Terminals Co., the port's largest stevedoring concern, recently announced it was putting its 1,150 longshoremen on shorter hours because of "the cargo slowdown in non-petroleum goods."

The Socialist-led national government in The Hague has added to the tense business climate by proposing laws that would increase taxes in the crowded Rotterdam region in an effort to divert investment to other parts of the country.

Businessmen argue that this will simply drive investment out of the Netherlands. Setting an example themselves, many rich Rotterdam executives have bought homes over the border in Belgium, an hour's drive away, to escape the high Dutch personal income taxes.

In general, the "think big" atmosphere that pervaded the port up to a year ago has been subdued. "Everyone here is cautious now," says one American executive familiar with Rotterdam affairs.

### Confident on Growth

Nevertheless, both city officials and businessmen have confidence in Rotterdam's ability to prosper. They point out in particular that, other than oil, growth was recorded in 1974 in shipments of all other types of cargo handled in the port. A 4-per-cent increase in tonnage is expected in 1975, putting the total at 300 million tons.

At present, the main area of expansion in Rotterdam's giant port, which stretches 15 miles from the city center to the North Sea along the Maas River, part of the Rhine delta, is a mudflat at the harbor entrance called the Maasvlakte.

After 10 years of development, ultra modern port installations, including a supertanker dock, oil storage tanks, a deep-water container port, a power station, and a natural gas liquefying plant are taking shape.

The oil storage business in Rotterdam is climbing as private concerns and public utilities, nervous about future oil cutoffs, are storing up large fuel reserves. Common Market rules requiring refineries to maintain a three-month reserve have also added to the new stocks.

Finally, the North Sea oil boom has brought business to the harbor in the form of both building the giant oil rigs and handling shipping to the drilling areas. City officials hope that Rotterdam's large and multisided a major share of the North Sea oil refining facilities will attract oil.

## *Slump in West Said to Hurt Russian Growth*

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Satisfying as the recession in the West would seem for Marxist economists and planners in the Soviet Union, it actually is hurting Soviet growth, Business Week magazine says.

"The irony of the present situation is that many Soviet planners recognize that growing trade with the West is required if their economy is to come anywhere close to attaining its planned objectives," the magazine reports.

And since the Russians will have to buy many advanced techniques and machines abroad, their economy "will be increasingly vulnerable to imported inflation."

# Arab Move Speeds Dollar Flight

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP).—Because of the recent weakness of the dollar in foreign exchange markets, leading members of the oil producers' cartel have decided within the past month to peg their own money units to an international "basket" of currencies rather than the dollar.

The effect of this change is to accelerate a longer-term trend out of the dollar into other national currencies, which in turn reflects a declining influence of the United States relative to other world powers.

So far as the oil cartel is concerned, the shift is probably the first step toward denominating actual oil exports in non-dollar terms, which would protect the exporters against losses resulting from downward shifts in the exchange value of the dollar.

So far Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar have severed ties between their currencies and the dollar, valuing them instead in terms of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDRs), destined to be the base of the world's international monetary system. Venezuela is reported to be considering a similar move.

The SDR, an unconditional reserve asset created by the IMF, was originally worth $1, or one-thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold when gold was valued at $35 an ounce prior to two devaluations of the dollar in 1972 and 1973.

### SDR Value Rises

When the dollar was devalued in February, 1973, pushing gold to $42.22 an ounce, the SDR value increased to $1.20635 (one-thirty fifth of an ounce of gold at the new value).

But since July 1, 1974, the SDR value has been determined by changes in a "basket" of 16 major world currencies, included according to their relative trade importance.

Since September, 1974, according to data recently cited by Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, the value of the dollar has fallen about 7 per cent in relation to other major currencies, while the value of the Swiss franc and West German mark have risen appreciably.

The result is that the SDR "basket" price—the one to which the cartel countries are tying their currencies—has edged upward steadily. The SDR is now worth about $1.25.

Those extra cents can make a big difference. For example, since last July the IMF has been valuing gold reserves at 35 SDRs an ounce, instead of $42.22, as it had done previously.

Inasmuch as 35 SDRs are now worth about $43.75, U.S. gold reserves are stated in IMF accounts to be about $500 million higher than before the switch in the accounting, with no physical change in the amount of gold. For the same reason, industrial Europe's gold reserves appear to be about $1 billion higher.

For the oil cartel, the switch to denomination of their currencies in SDRs will make no practical difference until they take the second step. That would be to denominate their actual exports in so many SDRs per barrel, or in units of their own currency per barrel—which would be the same thing.

### Imports Indexed

In that case, Brookings Institution international monetary expert Fred Bergsten explains, the oil countries in effect would have accomplished the equivalent of a partial indexing of their oil imports against fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dollar.

It would not be a complete indexing, or compensating adjustment, because the dollar itself accounts for about one-third of the SDR "basket." Nor would it have anything to do with indexing prices to take care of price inflation in commodities that the oil cartel imports.

Mr. Bergsten regards the move as evidence of increased financial sophistication on the part of the cartel, because it will be relying on what may be the safest existing currency—SDRs.

SDRs, however, remain an international bookkeeping device, and not an actual commercial currency. Therefore, if Iran, for example, were to take the second step and price its oil in so many SDRs per barrel, the purchase would have to increase the amount of dollars actually paid for oil to cover the exchange differential.

### Venezuelan Problem

Venezuela and some other countries that import heavily from the United States have a somewhat different problem, however.

About 60 per cent of Venezuelan imports come from the United States and are paid for in dollars. So a dollar depreciation benefits Venezuela. But it suffers the same loss of buying power as does the rest of the oil cartel when it denominates its oil exports in dollars.

Venezuela, some feel, would like to have the best of both worlds: Its imports priced in dollars and its exports priced in SDRs.

Mr. Bergsten said that some American companies, when able to do so, also try to denominate their exports in marks or some other strong currency.

According to Jacques Polak, research director of the IMF, the trend toward denomination of national currencies in some multiple form, to get away from the dollar, has been going on for some time, simply to avoid the risk of exchange-rate fluctuation.

In such cases the countries involved quote their currencies in special "baskets" of their own making, not the SDR basket.

Among countries that define their currencies in non-dollar terms are Australia, New Zealand and Finland. Mr. Polak estimated that there may be 10, possibly more, because the probably does not know of them.

### Cause of Decline

The basic reason for the decline of the dollar exc rate, which has precipitate greater reliance on SDRs yardstick of value, is attr by economist Edward Ber to large capital outflows the United States last year, were precipitated by pay to the oil countries. A s decline in interest rates i United States compared other countries is said to b other reason.

In recent testimony befo Joint Economic Committee Bernstein also cited "the s dollars for other currenci the oil countries" as contri to the dollar weakness in

U.S. government official press little concern over tendency of some other cou to define their currencies in dollar terms. Treasury of point out that the dollar, o average, is about where it last May, although it has de some since then against the and Swiss franc.

But against the currenci the two main trading partn the United States, the dolla by about 1 per cent agains Canadian dollar and fell than .5 per cent against Japanese yen.

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March 28, 1975

| | Price Yen | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 251 | Matsu E. Wks. | |
| Canon | 202 | Mitsubi Hvy. In | |
| Dai Nip. Print. | 444 | Mitsubi Corp. | |
| Fuji Bank | 370 | Mitsui Co. | |
| Fuji Photo | 349 | Mitsukoshi | |
| Hitachi | 175 | Nippon Elec. | |
| Honda Motor | 625 | Sharp | |
| C. Itoh | 430 | Shiseido | |
| Japan Air L. | 1,430 | Sony Corp. | |
| Kansai El. P. | 730 | Sumitomo Bk. | |
| Kao Soap | 349 | Taisho Marine | |
| Kirin Brewery | 393 | Takeda Chem. | |
| Komatsu | 323 | Teijin | |
| Kubota | 359 | Tokio Marine | |
| Matsu E. Ind. | 531 | Toray | |
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## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| Amsterdam | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AKZO | 43.10 | Holl-Am-H Hoogovens | |
| Albert Heijn | 90 | K.L.M. | |
| Algembank | 317 | Philips new | |
| Amrobank | 76.30 | Robeco | 16 |
| A'dam | 188 | Rolinco | |
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# Japan Inflation Seen Slowing as Index Rises 1%

TOKYO, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Japanese inflation appears to be tapering off with a decline in the growth of the consumer price index in Tokyo for March.

The Prime Minister's office said today in a provisional report that the Tokyo consumer price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 165.7 in March, up 1 per cent from February and up 14 per cent from a year earlier.

Last fall, the government set a target of holding the annual rate of increase in Japan's consumer prices to within 15 per cent by the end of March.


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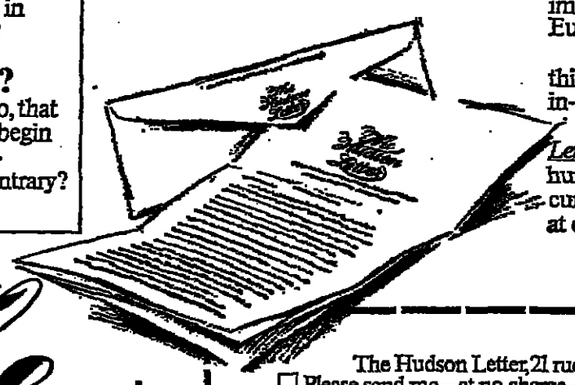
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*Cefis Is to Remain President*

# Montedison Profit Rises 272.7 Per Cent in Year

MILAN, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Montedison SpA, the giant Italian chemical group, today reported consolidated profit of 123 billion lire ($195 million) for last year, up 272.7 per cent from 33 billion lire.

The board of directors will propose the distribution of a 33-lira dividend after four years of no dividends.

The board also reconfirmed Eugenio Cefis as the head of the company, definitely rejecting his resignation.

Mr. Cefis agreed to continue as president of Montedison after the controlling syndicate realigned its members a few hours before today's board meeting, eliminating two mysterious holding companies.

Mr. Cefis announced two weeks ago that he was quitting because he fears the syndicate might interfere with his decisions.

The board expressed satisfaction that Mr. Cefis will stay as president of Montedison and automatically become head of the new syndicate.

The return of Mr. Cefis to the presidency was expected after the syndicate was realigned to exclude Nicofico and Euramerica fiduciaria, the Liechtenstein holding companies that have so far failed to disclose their backers, thus causing Mr. Cefis's fears as head of the new syndicate. Mr. Cefis strengthened his position in managing the group, in which state control has been increased at the expense of private interests.

Mediobanca, a state credit organization whose Montedison holdings partly replaced Nicofico and Euramerica in the syndicate, will offer private groups the opportunity to buy Montedison shares so as to restore the balance of power.

But this opportunity was seen by some experts as a trick to force the Italian groups that are rumored to be behind the Liechtenstein firms to reveal themselves if they still want to be part of the syndicate.

Mr. Cefis has thus won the power struggle for the control of one of Europe's largest chemical concerns. But Montedison's future might still be subject to new problems, as an Italian Socialist leader recently threatened in an interview that his party would give the government coalition if Mr. Cefis did not go through with his planned resignation.

The Socialists have long supported a different management of Montedison, freer of state influence, and are known enemies of Mr. Cefis, who is supported by the Christian Democratic party. Without doubt, however, during his four years of presidency Mr. Cefis has greatly improved the economic situation of Montedison, even though he was sometimes criticized for the severe cuts decided against the less competitive branches of the group.

### Fiat Net Falls 86 %

TURIN, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Net profit slumped by 86 per cent at Fiat SpA last year, dropping to 36.6 million lire ($58,000) from 262 million lire in 1973, the car producer reported today.

Fiat directors, meeting here, failed to disclose sales figures but paid a dividend of 100 lire versus 500 cash and share dividend worth 500 lire.

The directors said that the dividend would be paid out of reserves.

They said that, in general terms, the auto sector worsened in 1974 from an already poor year in 1973, but there was some improvement in the truck sector, in mining and in other of the company's diversified range of products.

### Depreciation Reserve

Fiat put aside an especially high amount for depreciation write-offs, the directors said: 226.7 billion lire, compared with 151.5 billion the year before, a level that had remained almost constant since 1970.

Of the total 1974 write-offs, 150 billion lire was in ordinary depreciation and 76.7 billion lire in anticipated depreciation. The company has usually taken the maximum depreciation allowed under company law.

Fiat also raised sharply the amount reserved for the pension fund: 130.2 billion lire compared with 106.7 billion lire the year before. Much of this increase was caused by higher separation payments based on higher salary levels won by unions.

To pay the dividend out of reserves, Fiat will have to reduce its special reserve fund to 44 billion lire from 74 billion lire, leaving it at the lowest level in a decade.

### Honda Profit Rises

TOKYO, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Honda Motor Co.'s net profit rose 8 per cent in the half year ended Feb. 28 to total 5.5 billion yen ($19 million), up from 5.1 billion yen in the same period a year earlier.

Reporting this today, Honda said sales totaled 274.3 billion yen compared with 191.8 billion yen. The company set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 4.5 yen.

Exports accounted for 174.5 billion yen of overall sales during the February term, up from 104.8 billion yen a year earlier.

Honda sold 136,000 autos in the February term, down from 147,000 autos in the August term and down from 143,000 units a year earlier.

Honda has also decided to change its accounting period to a full-year basis beginning March 1, officials said.

### SGI Reports Loss

ROME, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Societa Generale Immobiliare SpA (SGI) announced today that the major holding company had lost 22.5 billion lire last year and a further 57 billion lire in the 1975 period up to March 15, mainly on losses on commodities transaction by SGI's Edilcentro-Sviluppo division.

No dividend will be paid for last year. SGI paid 15 lire in 1973.

Profit and loss figures for 1974 were not comparable to the 1973 results because of a major restructuring of the company during last year.

SGI has previously said that most of the Edilcentro-Sviluppo business was handled by Carlo Bordoni, a former associate of Michele Sindona. Many of Mr. Bordoni's contracts have been disavowed by SGI.

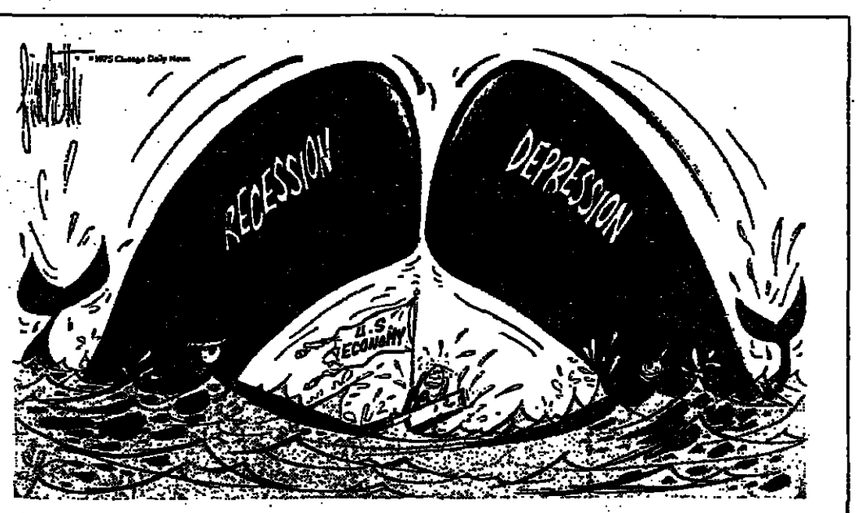
Mr. Sindona had control of SGI, won through his control of Edilcentro-Sviluppo, but he lost it to Banco di Roma when he failed to repay $200 million in debts last year. Mr. Sindona, who is in New York, is wanted on two arrest warrants in Italy for allegedly falsifying records of banks he controlled in 1974.

The SGI board said in a communiqué that the company would sell some of its vast real estate holdings and reassess some of its assets, which are carried at what SGI says are unrealistically low valuations.

It did not indicate what real estate might be sold.

## Markets Closed

Stock markets and currency exchanges throughout Europe and North America were closed March 28 for the Easter holiday. European markets will remain closed March 31 when trading will resume in the United States and Canada.




*'Competition.'*

*Could Be Blow to Economy in Future*

# Israel Awakens to Arab Boycott Danger

By Richard J. Levine

JERUSALEM, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Israel, long preoccupied with the Arab military threat, is slowly awakening to the dangers posed by growing Arab economic power.

The Arab boycott of Israel has begun to generate deepening concern in the Israeli government and among Israeli businessmen. So far the damage has not been great. But economic experts here warn that the boycott, if unchecked, could lead to grave economic misfortunes in the years ahead—slowing badly needed foreign investment, shrinking Israel's export markets and limiting its access to overseas suppliers.

Already there are signs of trouble ahead. Some two dozen Israeli firms have had difficulty in the past year doing business abroad. There has been a slight drop in foreign investment in Israel, and at least two U.S. companies have requested that they no longer be listed with the American Israeli Chamber of Commerce.

And U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon has had problems in finding 10 American businessmen to sit on a joint U.S.-Israeli economic committee designed to, among other things, encourage U.S. investment in Israel.

The concern is new. For years the boycott was viewed in Israel as little more than a nuisance. As evidence of its past ineffectiveness, Israeli officials note that the gross national product has grown in real terms by about 10 per cent a year since Israel was founded in 1948, two years after the Arab League began a boycott against Jewish-made products.

But the Arab riches produced by oil price increases have turned the boycott into a formidable weapon. The Arab oil-producing states now constitute one of the world's most lucrative and sought-after markets for the products and services of industrialized nations.

Dan Halperin, the young Finance Ministry official who heads Israel's still limited anti-boycott effort, worries more about the future than the present. "If the boycott situation continues for several years," he says, "it will seriously affect our ability to attract investment from abroad and this will affect our ability to grow."

### EEC Link Sought

Israel hopes that it will eventually become a member of a free-trade zone with the European Economic Community. This would make it attractive for U.S. manufacturers to build plants in Israel and then sell their products in Europe.

At the moment, the most visible problems for Israeli businessmen seem to involve access to foreign supplies and technology.

Israeli executives, used to maintaining a low profile, are reluctant to discuss the boycott and tend to ignore the long-term consequences of Arab economic power. "Businessmen here are so accustomed to living with the boycott and working around it that they don't stop to consider what it's done to their commercial relationships," says an Israeli economic expert.

A top executive of one Israeli company, after being assured that his industry would not be identified (much less his company), says his business goes to great lengths to make sure that its products do not bear any markings that would indicate their place of origin.

### European Firms' Fears

"There have been cases where European firms with which we do business expressed fears about entering into any arrangements with us," he says. "The contracts they have with Arab countries specifically say they may not use any components made in Israel. We argue that it can be done in such a way as to make it impossible to tell where our components come from."

Israeli officials are taking steps to combat the boycott. To start with, they are trying to publicize it in hopes that a public outcry could produce pressure for legislative action in the United States.

"The time is right to legislate on this matter in the United States," an Israeli official says. Israel's lobbyists in Washington are working for a law that would declare participation in a boycott illegal. Jerusalem would also like to see Congress enact a law requiring foreign investors in the United States to sign non-discrimination pledges.

# People In Business



John Hoey

John Hoey has joined Arab investment Co. in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, as executive adviser. He was formerly in London as manager, corporate finance, with First Chicago Ltd.

* * *

The board of directors of Banque Européenne de Crédit in Brussels has announced that J. J. Van Der Hagen has been appointed assistant general manager, while K. W. Cassidy and P. Munis become managers. M. Bellis is promoted to assistant manager.

* * *

Management Centre Europe has appointed Clement Livingstone as its new managing director. He succeeds Frederick Harmon, who becomes executive vice-president and general manager of the Presidents Association in New York. Both Management Centre and the Presidents' Association are affiliates of the American Management Associations, also headquartered in New York.

## Worker-Owned Scottish Paper Set to Publish

LONDON, March 28 (NYT).—A new Scottish daily newspaper, owned by its workers, will be on the streets on May 6, Robert Maxwell, chairman of the cooperative venture, said today.

Mr. Maxwell, a millionaire publisher and former Labor member of Parliament, made the forecast in Glasgow after a successful year-long quest by the workers to raise £1.2 million to qualify for a government loan of a similar sum needed to launch the newspaper.

The paper, the Scottish Daily News, will employ about 500 persons and is aiming at an initial circulation of 250,000. More than 2,000 persons have bought shares in the cooperative, which was set up after Beaverbrook Newspapers, publishers of the London Daily Express, closed its operation in Scotland as an economy measure.

More than 1,800 journalists and production workers lost jobs as a result of the closure a year ago of the Scottish editions of the Daily and Sunday Express, and the merger of a third paper, the Evening Citizen.

## Italy's GNP Rose 3.4% With 21.6% Inflation

ROME, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Italy's gross national product rose 3.4 per cent in 1974 but the inflation rate was 21.6 per cent, the government announced today.

The trade deficit jumped to 5,145 billion lire, more than three times the level of 1973. By the end of the year, however, the trade deficit had been restricted to oil products alone, the announcement said.

# Fed Supports N.Y. Bond Market

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve bought in the week ended Wednesday more than $900 million of Treasury notes and bonds—the strongest support it has given the bond market in many years.

During the banking week the Federal Reserve increased its holdings of government securities of one-to-five years duration by $361 million, added $410 million of five-to-10-year issues and purchased $139 million of bonds of more than 10-year duration.

These totals were disclosed yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its weekly news briefing.

Not included in the totals were additional purchases of Treasury coupon-bearing securities (those maturing in a year or longer) and federal agency securities on Tuesday. These purchases, made for delivery yesterday, will show up in the data to be published next week.

The narrowly defined money supply—currency plus demand deposits—declined sharply by $1.8 billion during the week ended March 19 to average $286.3 billion for the period, the Fed reported, following last week's record increase.

Even with this one-week drop, however, growth rates for the money supply continued to perk up slowly. For the four weeks ended March 19, the money supply known as M 1 averaged $286.1 billion, up from $282.8 billion a month earlier.

As a result of its recent expansion, M 1 showed a 4.2-per-cent annual growth rate, a bit faster than the 3.9-per-cent rate it exhibited earlier this year.

The purchases of bonds and notes by the Fed came in the midst of a pronounced decline in the bond market, a drop that pushed long-term interest rates higher and left Wall Street dealers discouraged at a time when the federal government was faced with a continual need to borrow heavily.

The purchases also took place during the same week that Congress passed a joint resolution calling on the Fed in the first half of 1975 to encourage lower long-term interest rates. It was, furthermore, a week when the Fed could be expected to pump reserves into the banking system to offset drains.

Most interest rates moved upward during the banking week. The average rate of loans of federal funds, which are reserves that banks may lend to one another, rose to 5.53 per cent from 5.38 per cent a week earlier. Business loans declined in New York but increased in Chicago.

During the week, federal funds traded at rates ranging from 4 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent, a rate that contrasted markedly with the 6 1/4 per cent discount rate Federal Reserve banks currently are charging on loans to commercial banks.

Interest rates also rose for Treasury bills, Eurodollars and government bonds.

# *U.S. Brokers' Profits Seen Unharmed by Negotiated Fees*

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT).—The head of the Securities Industry Association yesterday disputed the widespread belief that price competition on brokerage fees would cut deeply into the profitability of stockbrokers. The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered brokers to negotiate fees with their customers beginning on May 1.

Edward O'Brien, president of the SIA, speaking before a luncheon meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts, maintained that each firm would establish "a floor," based on its costs and profits goals, "and it will simply not do business below that level, at least on any widespread basis."

Although the small investor is once again in the market, the heavy involvement of institutions in the market prompted a number of industry warnings that the higher fees small investors might pay after May 1 would fail to offset the lower ones big investors would demand—and get.

Mr. O'Brien's statement was the first major indication that the industry would seriously resist efforts by the big investors to reduce commissions to unprofitable levels.

Mr. O'Brien maintained that there was little likelihood of much negotiation between stockbrokers and small investors on brokerage fees, but added that the introduction of "bare-bones" service for those who wanted it would bring changes in the structure of commission fees. A bare-bones service would be nothing but the purchase or sale of securities.

Pressure by big clients, Mr. O'Brien said, would cut commission income of many firms in the short term and possibly eliminate some over the next two years. He suggested, however, that this could change if the small investor returned in full force.

He said he expected to see more emphasis on a dealer market, with some large firms filling buy and sell orders within their own branch network, and he urged that this development be watched to protect the public interest.

Although, he said, some confusion might develop after May 1 as big institutions decided whether to seek the lowest commission or pay extra for research, legislation expected to become law soon would enable institutions to pay the higher fees.

While most institutions will not be willing to pay for research directly, Mr. O'Brien conceded, there are "significant advantages" in paying for research with commission business. He added that the new legislation would make that possible.

## Prices in France Rise 0.8 Per Cent

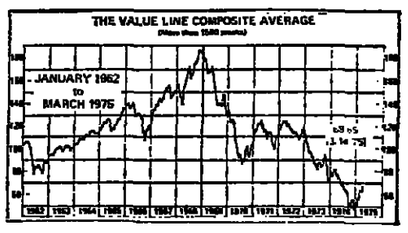
PARIS, March 28 (AP).—French retail prices rose 0.8 per cent in February, compared to 1.1 per cent in January, the Finance Ministry announced today.

A slowdown in the advance of prices for manufactured goods aided in stemming the price rises, the ministry said. The index for manufactured goods went up at the rate of 1.3 per cent a month in the July-October period of 1974 and 1 per cent a month from October to January. The January rise was 1.3 per cent, and February showed 0.8 per cent.

Let Value Line Help You Identify

THE NEW GENERATION of STOCK MARKET "STARS"

*And why Value Line believes the best profit opportunities are yet to come*




Investors who did not participate in the stock market's initial upsurge from its bottom may feel that they have missed the boat — that the big opportunities have passed them by. Value Line emphatically disagrees.

Take a look (above) at the Value Line Composite Average of more than 1500 stocks. While it is up significantly from its bottom, the average would have to go up more than 50% from its present level (as of March 14) *just to get back to its 1967 starting point* — and up more than 185% to regain its 1968 high. The market still offers better opportunities, in our judgment, than at any time since 1949.

Value Line believes the stage is already being set for a new bull market — although its progress undoubtedly will be punctuated by corrections along the way. Sensible investors, we think, would do well to avoid trying to anticipate these reactions against the strong major uptrend now in force. The Dow Jones Industrial Average could well approach the 2000 level within the next 3 to 5 years, for reasons outlined in The Value Line Investment Survey months ago — a potential that dwarfs any advantage that might be gained by guessing right on the short term reversals that might or might not appear when expected.

In a generally rising market, it is hardly a measure of success to hold more stocks that go up than go down — since the majority of stocks are on the uptrend anyway. The serious, hardheaded investor wants stocks which will do a lot better than the market as a whole. Which brings us to the Value Line system of . . .

RANKING 1500 STOCKS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

The Value Line Investment Survey continually ranks more than 1500 leading stocks — *each relative to all the others* — for *Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months*. Here is how the ranks work:

100 stocks are ranked 1 (Highest)
300 stocks are ranked 2 (Above Average)
700 stocks are ranked 3 (Average)
300 stocks are ranked 4 (Below Average)
100 stocks are ranked 5 (Lowest)

In stocks ranked 1 (Highest), we find the probability that they will go *up more* — or *down less* in a falling market — than the stocks in lower-ranked groups. We expect stocks ranked 2 (Above Average) to outperform all other stocks except those ranked 1. And so on, down to the stocks ranked 5 (Lowest) which are expected to go *up less, or down more*, than all the others.

IMPORTANT WARNING

Of course, no system can guarantee a profit or eliminate the possibility of losses. And not every stock will always perform exactly in accordance with its Value Line rank.

However, during the 10 years since this ranking system was introduced (in early 1965), such a large majority of stocks have performed in line with their Value Line ranks that we believe no serious investor can intelligently afford to be without this continuing help. It is the most reliable investment tool we know of anywhere. And it encompasses virtually every major stock.

THE NEW GENERATION OF STOCK MARKET "STARS"

The new generation of stock market "star" performers in the months directly ahead, is, we believe, likely to come largely from the small minority of stocks *currently* ranked 1 (Highest) or at least 2 (Above Average) by Value Line for relative Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months.

It is interesting to note that many of the stocks which "starred" in previous market recoveries are conspicuously absent from the current list.

Here are some other points of possible interest about the 100 stocks — most of them on the New York Stock Exchange — which are currently ranked Highest for next-12-months Performance (Value Line Survey March 14, 1975):

- Their prices average less than $16 a share — down more than 65% on average from their respective highs of the past. More than a third of the 100 stocks are in the $4 to $10 price range.
- Their Price/Earnings ratios average 5.8 — in contrast to their average "normal" P/E's of more than 14. Of the 100 stocks, 29 are selling at only 2 times to 4 times estimated current-12-months earnings.
- Their yields range up to 10% and higher. More than a third of the 100 stocks offer yields of 5% or more.
- Based on our current estimates of their future earnings and P/E ratios, the average 3-to-5-year Appreciation Potentiality of these 100 stocks works out to well over 100%. A fourth of them are in the 200% to 400% range.
- The 100 Highest-ranked stocks come from 32 different industry groups — which suggests to us that the market ahead will be highly selective, not dominated by a handful of "bandwagon" industries.

WHAT ABOUT SAFETY?

As we have stated, Value Line expects the general trend of the market to be upward over the next several years. Moreover, the existence of a serious recession is not necessarily bad news. Typically, market uptrends have gotten started — or have continued — right in the midst of economic recessions. Indeed, in the historic depression of the 1930's, there was a five-year bull market which saw the Dow Jones average advance 370% from its 1932 low to its 1937 high.

*But we could be wrong about the stock market this time.* So in planning your investment action be sure to take careful account of the risks.

Value Line regularly ranks the 1500 stocks under review — each relative to all the others — for investment *Safety*. The ranks range from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest). The Safety rank primarily reflects the degree to which a stock typically fluctuates around its own long-term price trend. The greater the price stability, the higher the Safety rank.

Slightly more than half of the 100 stocks currently ranked Highest for next-12-months Performance are ranked Below Average for Safety. Unless you can intelligently accept greater-than-normal risk, we suggest that you limit your investments to stocks ranked at least 3 (Average) or better for Safety. This may mean reducing to a degree your profit potential, but we believe your Safety requirements should have priority over other investment criteria.

UPDATED EVERY WEEK

Every week — for EACH of more than 1500 stocks — the *Value Line Survey updates* . . .

a) Rank for Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months;
b) Rank for Investment Safety;
c) Estimated Yield in the next 12 months;
d) Estimated Appreciation Potentiality in the next 3 to 5 years;
e) Latest Price, earnings, P/E and dividend data.

In addition, each of the more than 1500 stocks is the subject of a comprehensive new full-page report at least once every three months — including 23 series of vital financial and operating statistics going back 10 years and estimated 3 to 5 years into the future.

All told, Value Line gives you more meaningful data and evaluations on each of 1500 stocks than any other investment source we know of. And it's organized for quick and easy reference. (With the latest weekly Value Line Survey, for instance, it would take you just minutes to check which of more than 1500 stocks are currently ranked 1 or 2 for Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months.)

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

To help you take maximum advantage of the emerging stock market opportunities — to help you identify the new generation of stock market "stars" with your eyes wide open to the risks involved — we invite you to accept the following special offer:

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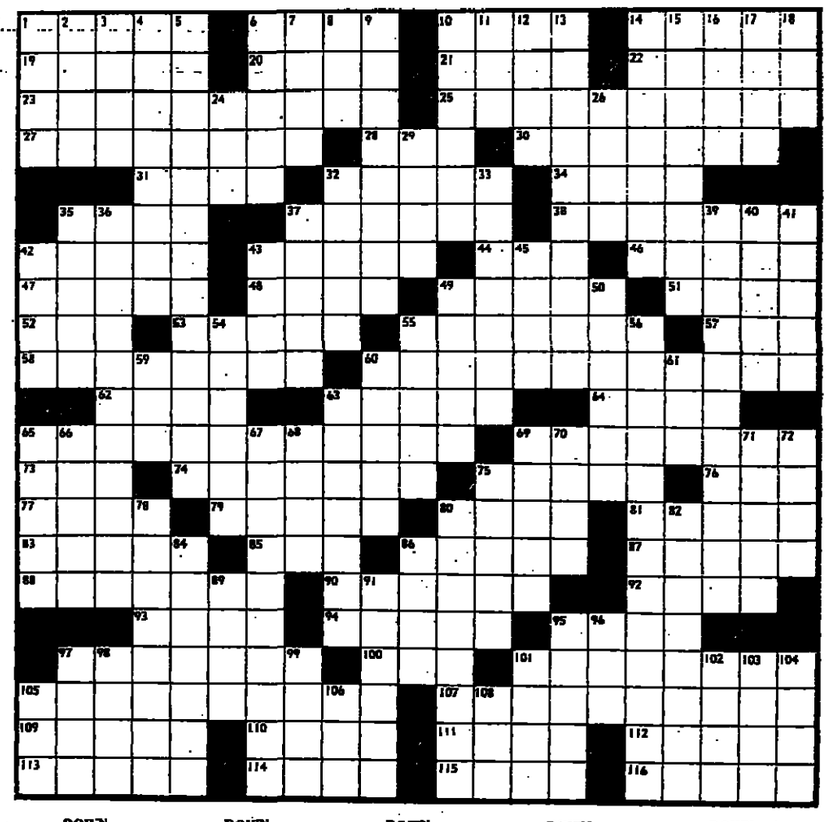
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# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

## I.D. CARDS — By Eugene T. Maleska



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74 Copycat
75 Sleek fabric
76 "Not —long ... shot!"
77 Dutch air
79 Wood nymph
80 Whittle
81 Ohio city
83 French scent
85 Exist, in Bonn
86 Bishop's cap
87 Arm emblem
88 Reverse signal
90 Wands
92 P. I. tree
93 British marshal of W. W. I
94 Philanthropist
95 Part of TV
97 Square dance
100 Bunk
101 Best approach
105 Leon or Sidney
107 Pat
108 Laurie
110 Carol
111 Art
112 House, in Mexico
113 Franck
114 Volunteers
115 G-g-girl of song
116 Eric of films

DOWN
1 Mime
2 Brubeck
3 Pacific pt.
4 Columbus-family
5 Rose
6 Blanched
7 Reeking
8 N'amos or Gates
9 Sally
10 Annie
11 Wild goat
12 Mammon or Baal
13 Grace
14 Pitchers' motions
15 Precede
16 Othello
17 Prickly weeds: Var.
18 Suffix for honor
24 She raised Cain
26 — even keel
29 Iron and ice
32 Sight from Pont-Neuf
33 Used-car deals
39 Cherriess
40 Olive
57 Hoodoo
59 Violet
60 Of Bombay's land
61 Ruby
62 Glaziery materials
63 Deadly poison
65 Wagner work, in Berlin
66 Mongoose's cousin
68 Citizen of Khartoum
54 Burnt carmine
53 Pivotal
46 Lily
39 Biblical character
68 Lewed
61 Ship: Abbr.
68 Panchy
69 City in Mass.
66 "— body cry?"
67 Gale
68 Vaudeville family
69 German city
70 Roman road
71 Criminal trials
72 Matador's move
73 Butterfly
78 Ukrainian region
80 Roger
82 Part of I.R.S.
84 More disposed
86 Less, in music
88 Town in S.C.
91 Parts of records
95 Befuddled
96 Lechorn's largesse
97 Use a strop
98 Possesses
99 Top money horse in 1930
101 Discontinue
102 Graham or Kahn
103 Indonesian island
104 Unit of force
105 Between tic and toe
106 Thames tributary
108 —Fail (Irish stone)

### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | I | E | N | T | | C | O | A | I | S | | C | A | S | E | R | | B | L | A | M | E |
| A | M | A | H | | T | O | P | H | A | T | | P | R | O | V | E | | R | O | B | I | N |
| R | O | P | E | | A | M | A | S | K | E | D | I | U | C | T | L | L | E | B | A | L | L |
| O | T | O | | O | R | E | L | | E | R | O | S | | N | E | E | D | | T | E | A | |
| B | E | L | A | B | O | R | | P | H | E | N | | R | E | C | T | O | | P | E | R | I |
| | | E | M | I | T | | C | R | O | O | N | | E | V | E | | N | I | L | | | |
| D | R | O | I | T | | G | A | E | L | | A | S | S | E | S | | O | R | A | D | E | A |
| R | O | N | D | | H | I | D | | D | I | E | T | E | R | | O | R | A | T | O | R | S |
| A | M | T | | B | A | S | I | C | | S | M | U | T | | A | S | A | | D | A | T | I | N |
| P | A | Y | M | E | N | T | | H | A | L | O | S | | S | L | I | C | E | | U | R | O |
| E | N | N | E | A | D | | C | E | L | E | B | | A | M | I | S | H | | M | Y | S | O |
| | | E | R | N | E | | L | E | T | T | I | N | G | | A | M | I | C | | | | |
| N | O | P | E | | L | I | A | R | S | | L | O | T | T | E | | R | E | T | A | P | E |
| T | A | R | | S | W | A | N | S | | T | E | R | S | E | | A | L | T | R | E | D | |
| D | R | I | P | P | I | N | G | | B | A | A | S | | S | P | R | E | E | | T | R | I |
| D | E | C | E | I | T | S | | H | A | R | L | E | M | | I | T | S | | L | E | S | T |
| A | D | E | A | T | H | | A | O | R | T | A | | O | A | K | S | | R | U | B | E | S |
| | | R | E | C | | R | U | N | | B | A | R | G | E | | C | A | L | L | | | |
| E | P | O | S | | A | M | I | R | S | | A | V | E | R | | A | R | C | U | A | T | E |
| L | E | N | | A | R | E | A | | A | M | I | S | | B | L | U | E | | N | O | R | |
| G | W | E | N | V | E | R | D | O | N | P | A | S | Q | U | A | L | E | | E | C | T | O |
| A | E | R | I | E | | I | N | D | U | E | | O | U | T | L | E | T | | G | H | A | D |
| R | E | S | T | S | | T | E | E | N | S | | S | E | E | D | Y | | T | E | L | E | |

# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 15 | 59 | Cloudy | MADRID | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 5 | 41 | Cloudy | MILAN | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 10 | 50 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | -8 | 18 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 15 | 59 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | -5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 16 | 61 | Fair | MUNICH | 1 | 34 | Snow |
| BELGRADE | 12 | 54 | Cloudy | NEW YORK | 7 | 45 | Sunny |
| BERLIN | 4 | 39 | Storm | NICE | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 1 | 34 | Showers | OSLO | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 13 | 55 | Showers | PARIS | 4 | 39 | Showers |
| CAIRO | 21 | 70 | Fair | PRAGUE | 9 | 48 | Showers |
| CASABLANCA | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | ROME | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 1 | 34 | Overcast | SOFIA | 11 | 52 | Rain |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 3 | 37 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 4 | 39 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | 23 | 73 | Fair |
| EDINBURGH | 3 | 37 | Snow | TEL AVIV | 20 | 68 | Fair |
| FLORENCE | 16 | 61 | Overcast | TUNIS | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 6 | 43 | Cloudy | VENICE | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 4 | 39 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 0 | 32 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 7 | 45 | Rain |
| ISTANBUL | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | WASHINGTON | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 20 | 68 | Rain | ZURICH | 2 | 36 | Snow |
| LISBON | 15 | 59 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LONDON | 4 | 39 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 18 | 30 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings. U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

# BOOKS

## THE POETRY WRECK

*By Karl Shapiro. Random House. 365 pp. $10.*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THOUGH Karl Shapiro's poetry was awarded the Pulitzer Prize and the Bollinger Prize, it is as an overturner of poetic reputations that he has at last achieved recognition. There is an irony in this that he would be the first to appreciate. The American literary public is more interested in gossip about poetry than in poetry itself. It is easier to watch Mr. Shapiro debunk the idea of greatness than to assume the burden of responding to it.

Like Walt Whitman, who, for him, is the finest American poet, Karl Shapiro contradicts himself. But while Whitman regarded self-contradiction as a form of poetic license, it cannot be so gaily dismissed in Mr. Shapiro's essays. His ambivalence about T. S. Eliot—on one page a genius, on another a catastrophe—reminds me of an unhappy son talking about a father who still frightens him.

Mr. Shapiro is depressingly addicted to the "conspiracy" syndrome, a turn of mind that is taking on paranoid proportions in American thought. What are we to suppose when he remarks that "Eliot has arranged matters in such a way that criticism of his own poetry is impossible?" He has already said of Eliot, Pound and Yeats, "Never mind their fascism, with or without the large F . . ." One wonders what he imagines to be the brutal instruments of Eliot's coercion. Are we to picture him in boots and brown shirt, brandishing a rolled-up manuscript of "The Waste Land" as a weapon?

Mr. Shapiro's description of Pound has a certain appeal for someone like myself who is not an admirer of the Cantos. He says, "One of the chief defects of Pound's poetry . . . is that it is too *rational*, forced, and wanting in imagination . . . He is, in fact, a well-known American type, the provincial over-exposed to the guidebook." "Pound acts out," he continues, "the pathetic drama of Modern Poetry, that of trying to make a place for the poet in the modern world by remaking the world . . . It is his air of conviction rather than any series of acts or writings which has struck the bystander as lunacy." Despite Pound's famous cry of "Make it new," he "has never really stopped being archaic," which "becomes painfully ludicrous when he is *theeing* and *thouing* about money . . ."

Mr. Shapiro considers a rational poet an oxymoron. "The retreat of Auden," he says, "is the retreat from poetry to psychology, an almost total sacrifice of the poetic motive to the rational motive." As you can see from this statement, Mr. Shapiro is not one to retreat from a wild generalization. Yet, if we think only of the later poems, he is at least partly right in his contention that "there is in [Auden] nothing of the visionary or the seer, everything of the conversationalist and the classroom wit . . . The retreat of poetry into talk, which Auden has made a respectable poetic, is part of the canon of Modernism."

Together with Walt Whitman, William Carlos Williams, "the true contemporary," is the hero of "The Poetry Wreck." But the author writes about even Mr. Williams with mixed feelings. He seems to feel that he *ought* to like him, that it is a patriotic duty to appreciate Mr. Williams's faithfulness to American *things*. Struggling with his ambivalence, Mr. Shapiro weakens his case with quotations like these from Mr. Williams's criticism: "I wish I could enlist Auden in . . . a basic attack upon the whole realm of structure in the poem . . . I am sure the attack must be concentrated on the *rigidity of the poetic foot*." He also praises Mr. Williams for writing poetry "*without metaphor*," as if this were a virtue.

While he himself frequently inveighs against the use of ideas as poetic material, most of Mr. Shapiro's discussion of Dylan Thomas is perversely focused on what he believes to be Thomas's ideas. The author seems deaf to the music of Thomas's work, to the anguished consonantal thud, like the desperate beat of a defective heart, in his lines. "Thomas's audience," he says, "bears certain characteristics of the mob . . . this audience sees Thomas as a male Edna St. Vincent Millay, or perhaps a Charlie Chaplin. . . ."

Walt Whitman, "the first white aboriginal," "is the one and only poet of America who has ever attempted to adumbrate the meaning of America." This is perhaps the grossest of Mr. Shapiro's overgeneralizations. Hundreds of contradictions come to mind. What are John Crowe Ransom, Hart Crane, e. e. cummings, Robert Frost, Robert Lowell, Theodore Roethke and Wallace Stevens if they are not American poets? Mr. Shapiro is particularly resistant to Stevens's work, refusing to forgive the "prettiness" of his language.

"Twentieth century poetry is a poetry of perfection," says Mr. Shapiro, using perfection as synonymous with stillborn. In Whitman's imperfections, he finds everything he expects of poetry: "The greatness of the body and the greatness of the soul: the touching of the world and the heroism of departure: the magnificent motion of death: the expanding cycle of consciousness: the essential holiness of all things. And always at the center, the self, the moment of incarnation, the Walt Whitman of one's self."

In "The Poetry Wreck," Mr. Shapiro says something to annoy everyone, but there are quite a few lines that sound as if they were written by American poetry's "wise old Uncle Karl." Among them, I enjoyed this one: "The density and unintelligibility of much youthful poetry is caused not so much by lack of skill as by the fear of communicating." And this one too: "Our anthologies are fat and blowzy, strewn with suicides, treasons and psychic breakdowns. We judge poets not by their poetry but by their life style. Anyone can be a poet, and in the contemporary pedagogy, everyone is."

*Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.*


## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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March 28, 1975

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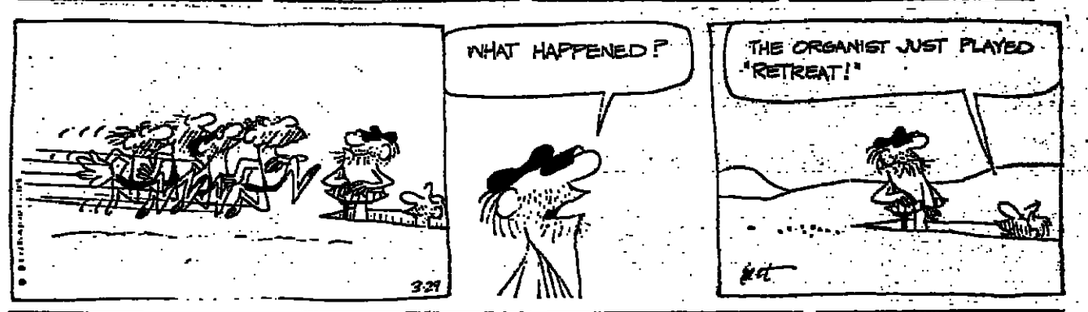
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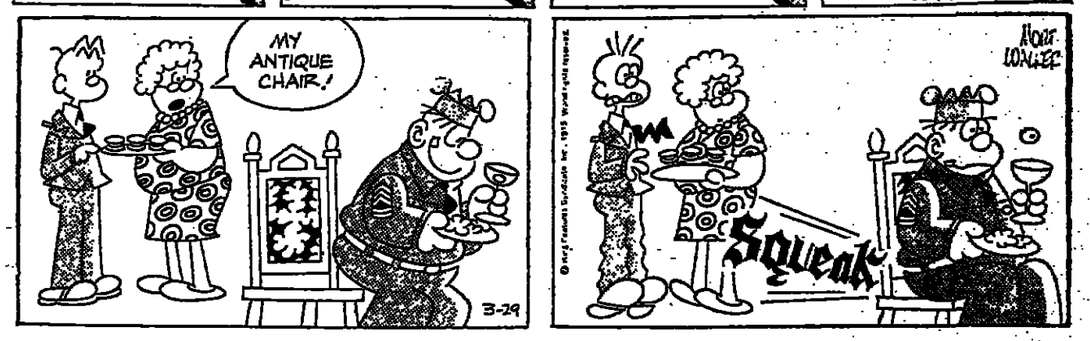

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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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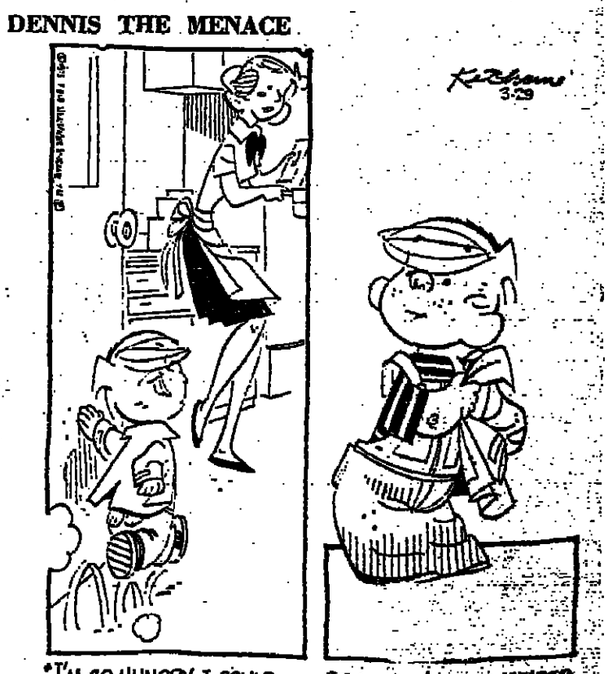
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A ○○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BELIE DAILY INJECT LUNACY

Answer: *Sometimes there's a catch to being a trapeze artist*—A NET

DENNIS THE MENACE




هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

# Aintree Owner Wins With Grand National

## Race Will Be Run Next Saturday

By Bernard Kirsch

RIS, March 28 (IHT).—The owner of Aintree race- e knows little about bet- and even less about horse g. But he knows a sure when he sees one.

Davies, a former carpenter now drives a *Rolls Royce*, cleared all the obstacles to ng the Grand National lechase next Saturday: He received a grant from the sh Levy Board for multiple improvements and has given permission by the y Club to hold the first ee Derby, a flat race to be £150,000 ($360,000). He had his desires had to be met here would be no Grand nal.

extremist in positive ing—"We'll always get what ant if we're right"—Davies r thought his demands t land him on his bearded that's why there's a wood- d sign on his cluttered desk intree saying:

hy be difficult
en with a little effort
u can be bloody impos- sible."

vies, not much of a poker r, either, was confident the d National would be power- mmunition after he decided o convert the track on the irts of Liverpool into a nillion shopping complex.

He said he knew having the Grand National as one of his many possessions was "like having four aces and a joker in your hand."

With the joker wild, of course.

"Yes, that's good, with the joker wild," said Davies, who laughs like Orson Welles and who looks a bit like Bernie Cornfeld.

The Grand National, a steeplechase first run in 1839 when Capt. Beecher fell at the brook which has since tripped up many other less-legendary riders, is part of English tradition and tradition is a spirit the English do not give up easily. For more than a decade Low, Aintree has been near bankruptcy. The track, surrounded by factories and smoke, has received few grants from the Levy Board. Still, Mirabel Hophamn, whose family has always owned the track, managed to keep tradition going. It was the sporting thing to do.

Bill Davies is a businessman rather than a sportsman. He is the chairman of the Walton Group, a commercial property company which he gave birth to with £2,000 and which now weighs nearly £15 million. He spent £3 million for the 260 acres of Aintree but soon after the acquisition chose to use the property to build "the company's image" rather than its treasury.

"I didn't realize the interest there was in the race until I made the purchase," said Davies. "Who wants to be known as the man who ended the Grand National?"

Once he made his choice, Davies went into action. He asked for £75,000 from the Levy Board to better the track—for a new rail, a better tote board, a better fish and chips stand. He asked for the Aintree Derby. It will be held in the fall after the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and before the International in Washington, D.C. Davies doesn't fear the competition because he believes "if we put the best prize on, we'll get the best horses."

He also asked the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile for the Formula One Grand Prix and he says he'll be getting it for 1978.

He also asked the Fédération for more racing dates next year and he'll be getting them. "We will always win if we have the Grand National," said Davies.

"We've got the greatest race in the world."

To show how magnificent and necessary the Grand National is, Davies has raised the prices of admission, with the top entrance fee now at £20 and bottom at £2. He said he thinks 100,000 might see next Saturday's classic. He also said he will negotiate a new television contract with the BBC next year and that if he isn't offered enough money, he'll only allow the race to be shown hours after its run on delayed tape. Davies says that because "everything has been too cheap at Aintree," and because of TV, "people have stopped coming." About 40,000 attended last year.



Bill Davies
*. . . big winner*

About 250,000 to 300,000 people are expected to flood Aintree this four-day Easter weekend, from today until Monday. There'll be exhibition and steeplechasing demonstrations for the children and their parents, lots of Easter eggs and pounds of goodwill. Davies said he was sure Easter weekend also would be a success. It too, is a sure thing.

# A's Jackson Works Overtime to Reach Goal

By Kenneth Denlinger

MESA, Ariz., March 28 (WP).—Reggie Jackson had been in a dreadful batting slump, one for spring training in fact, and now he was beating up on dozens of baseballs and a 40-year-old pitching machine named Wes Stock.

This was after the regular workout had ended, and most of the other world champion Oakland A's had long since left the field. Finally, after Jackson had grunted and sweated through at least 45 minutes in the batting cage and worn a half-dollar-size blister on his right hand, manager Al Dark asked if he wanted a towel.

"I want .320, with 40 home runs and 120 rbi," Jackson snapped.

"I'll buy that," Dark said, and the three other observers around the cage began to snicker. Jackson missed the humor.

"I want to set . . . down at the end of the year and say, 'Hey, gimme 200 grand.' But to do that you got to have the numbers. There's no such thing as luck around here. It's work," Jackson said.

Jackson, who hit .286 with 29 homers and 93 runs batted in last year, was one of the losers in arbitration this year, and before Wednesday, had failed to hit 19 times in 20 at-bats. For the A's to have the sort of success this season that they experienced the last three years, as well as to pad his own pocketbook, Jackson needs a smoking bat.

### Many Changes

The A's major problem was caused by what official legal scorers might call "error, Finley." Owner Charles Finley lost the Catfish, Jim Hunter, a 20-game winner the last four years, in a contract dispute.

Without Hunter, the fact that Oakland will start Joe Rudi at first base against his will, a rookie third baseman, Phil Garner, at second and the inexperienced Claudell Washington in left suddenly seems significant. At least to Dick Williams.

"I think they're catchable," said the former A's manager now leading the California Angels, "and I think they're catchable by us."

Actually, the A's probably will not be catchable until the playoffs. With hitters such as Jackson, Sal Bando, Rudi and the newly acquired Billy Williams and pitchers such as Ken Holtzman, Vida Blue, Rollie Fingers and Blue Moon Odom, they seem strong enough.

But what about a right-handed starter? For the moment that distinction seems to belong to *Glenn Abbott*, who was 5-7 for Oakland in 19 games last season after being promoted from Tucson.

However, as the A's are quick to point out, Abbott had four losses by one run. And the team scored just eight runs in all the games he lost.

To the question of his pitching rotation, Dark says, "We haven't decided yet" and tries to change the subject. But left-hander Dave Hamilton, 7-4 last season, is expected to be a part of it.

For his part, Rudi does not like the switch from the outfield. Nor does he mind saying so.

"I guess you don't always get to do the things you want in life all the time," he said. "But then there's probably 10 million people who'd give their right arms to play in the big leagues, so I guess I can't complain too much."

Garner fits the A's in the sense that his moustache is thick. But he is no Dick Green yet. During a double-steal try by the Angels the other day, Garner was so intent on the runner at third that the man he was chasing back to first slipped by.

Then, trying to recover and get the runner at second, Garner allowed the man at third to score. He missed the man going to second, too. The A's worked on that very play 20 minutes the next morning.

Indeed, Jackson is not the only regular taking extra batting practice this spring. Another is Bando, whose average slumped 44 points to .243 last year. Bando probably had the most efficient bat of any regular in the majors last year, though, driving in 103 runs by getting only 121 hits.

But Jackson certainly is the most intense worker alone in the batting cage, often muttering to himself after a poor swing ("Late, Reggie, you were late") and constantly wiping sweat from his glasses.

"I don't like that pitch, but I hit it good, you know?" he said to Stock after smacking an inside pitch on a line over a 25-foot fence 330 feet away.

In all, Jackson broke three bats during the session. He also belted enough baseballs over the fences and into regularly unguarded areas to say, "I can feel it coming, slowly but surely. When we gonna start playing for money?"

### *Baseball Deals*

BALTIMORE (AL)—Sent to minors, Mike Garcia, infielder, Larry Harlow, outfielder, Dave Skaggs, catcher, and Bob Snyder and Randy Stein, pitchers.

CINCINNATI (NL)—Placed Dan Driessen, infielder, on 21-day disabled list; optioned to minors, Santo Alcala, Tom Hume, Dave Overstreet, Larry Payne, Pat Zachry, and Bruce Taylor, pitchers, Arturo DePreitas, infielder, and Oscar Del Busto and Don Werner, catchers.

ST. LOUIS (NL)—Traded Doug Clark, outfielder, to Kansas City for Jim Poor, pitcher.



Associated Press.

**DOUBLE-FLIP**—Cleveland's Duane Kuiper starts the trip down by second base after starting a double play that first erased San Francisco's Steve Ontiveros . . .



United Press International.

**. . . while Steve Lacey of Los Angeles hurdles Jerry White of Montreal at second to start a twin killing.**

# .S. Swimming Records Fall at National Meet

By Frank Litsky

VELAND, March 28 (NYT). s contend that a record en every time a swimmer his little toe into a pool. vas almost true last night e 52d annual National ate Athletic Association ionships started in Cleve- State University's shiny chibition pool.

American records (two race) fell in the evening ing finals. One record in a race so close that 's sophisticated automatic device picked the winner ould not determine his g margin.

star of the night was Naber, a 19-year-old Uni- of Southern California more. Naber, 6 feet 6 inches America's best backstroker, the night with a five- victory over Robin Back- of Washington in the 500- freestyle. Naber's time of utes 20.450 seconds broke the American record of 4:22.915 set by Backhaus in the afternoon trials. Some swim records do not last long.

Before the final, Naber said: "I don't know how I can beat him. He has such desire. He can be training slow and have a broken finger and still win." After his victory, Naber said, "I'm still a backstroker. This is icing on the cake."

There was more icing on the cake in the evening's last race, the 400-yard medley relay. Naber swam the opening leg, the 100-yard backstroke, in 49.850 seconds, an American record and the first time anyone in the world had broken 50 seconds. Southern California won the race in 3:19.221, also an American record.

The fourth American record was set by Fred Tyler, a 21-year-old Indiana junior. He won the 200-yard individual medley in 1:50.628, the identical time given to Lee Engstrand, a Tennessee junior. The timing machine, which can pick places to a fourth decimal, determined that Tyler had won by perhaps as little as 1-10,000th of a second.

Engstrand, who set the American record last year, had a harrowing day. First, he lost his record. Then a machine ruled that he had lost a share of first place, and the rules do not even allow him to share the new record.

"Easy come, easy go," he said. "I'm disappointed, but I'm happy." Considering what he had gone through, his words almost made sense.

There are 16 swimming and two diving events in this three-day meet. George Haines, who coaches the University of California, Los Angeles, predicts American records in 14 events. Peter Daland, coach of the defending champions from Southern California, thinks there will be 15 American records. There will be no world records because a 25-yard course is being used and world records are accepted only over 50-meter courses.

Why are the times so fast? For one, because the pool is fast. Yes, there is such a thing as a fast pool.

The water is 12 to 16 feet deep, which means fewer waves than in a shallow pool. The gutters are designed to drain off the waves quickly, and that means smoother water. The water is clear and the lighting good, which means the swimmers can see the turns better and thus have more confidence.

"Besides," said Dr. Jim Counsilman, the Indiana coach, "the high school kids are going real fast and this motivates the college swimmers to work harder. And we have so many good swimmers now that if they don't go fast they won't win. So they *just go faster.*"

### Star in London

LONDON, March 28 (Reuters).—Steve Holland, 16, heads a powerful Australian team in the two-day, 16-nation international swimming competition which begins at Crystal Palace here tomorrow.

Holland, holder of the world 800 and 1,500-meter freestyle records, makes an early appearance, in the second event of the tournament—the 1,500 meters, a distance at which he is unbeaten in two years.

The best of the opposition appears to be New Zealander Mark Treffers and American Tony Bartle, a college swimmer who still has a long way to go to reach Holland's class.

Australian team manager Alan Gynther has said that Holland probably will not be breaking records at the meeting as his training schedule has slowed down from its recent peak in Australia.

If there it a world record, it could be set by Australian Jenny Turrall. On Monday, the second day of the meeting, she swims the women's 800 meters freestyle.

She lost this record to American Jo Harshberger in California last year.

# BA Cavaliers Overcome Fear of Chicago

CAGO, March 28 (UPI).—Cleveland Cavaliers had to be afraid. Here they fighting for the first play- rth in their five-year his- and playing on a court they had never before won

fear does strange things turned the Cavaliers into ive demons last night in an victory over the Bulls.

victory left the second- Cavaliers a game ahead of Houston in the National ball Association's central n; the teams meet tonight.

Snyder scored 11 points p Cleveland outscore Chi- 17-2, in a 4-minute-22-sec- an of the third quarter and the triumph. Cleveland ive players in double fig- ed by Jim Chones with 16, Chet Walker of the Bulls points.

re scared when you come in because you know you can't play bad and if you don't play good, you'll be run right out of there," said Cleveland coach Bill Fitch. "Our motto is keep trying and never surrender but the Bulls are a great basketball team and you can't make defensive errors on them.

"To beat the Bulls, you've got to play almost perfect defense and we played about as good defense as we can play."

### Pistons 91, Suns 79

At Phoenix, Ariz., Detroit outscored Phoenix, 31-10, in the third quarter to take command and defeat the Suns, 91-79. Bob Lanier had 12 of his 26 points in the third quarter when he connected on six-of-eight field-goal attempts.

The Suns' 10 points in the third quarter and 32 points in the second half were the lowest ever in the seven-year history of the Phoenix franchise. Curtis Rowe had 17 and George Trapp and Dave Bing 14 points each for the Pistons, who are fighting for a Western Conference wildcard playoff spot.

### Warriors 111, Kings 103

At Oakland, Calif., Rick Barry scored 34 points and Derrek Dickey grabbed a career-high 23 rebounds, powering Golden State to a 111-103 victory over Kansas City-Omaha.

## Japan's Shibata Retains Crown

FUKUOKA, Japan, March 28 (Reuters).—Japan's Kuniaki Shibata retained his World Boxing Council junior lightweight crown last night with a unanimous decision over Algerian challenger Ould Makhloufi in a dull 15-round title match.

Shibata knocked Makhloufi down once, with a left hook to the jaw in the second round.

The Japanese referee had to tell the two boxers to fight on five different occasions as the crowd of 5,000 booed at the slow pace.

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 56 | 21 | .727 | — |
| ... | 46 | 30 | .605 | 9 1/2 |
| ork ... | 37 | 39 | .487 | 18 1/2 |
| phia ... | 34 | 44 | .436 | 22 1/2 |
| Central Division | | | | |
| ington ... | 55 | 21 | .724 | — |
| d ... | 39 | 39 | .500 | 16 |
| ... | 38 | 40 | .487 | 19 |
| ... | 30 | 48 | .385 | 27 |
| leans ... | 21 | 55 | .276 | 35 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 44 | 33 | .572 | — |
| ha ... | 43 | 35 | .545 | 2 1/2 |
| ... | 39 | 39 | .500 | 6 |
| ee ... | 36 | 41 | .461 | 9 |
| Pacific Division | | | | |
| n State ... | 46 | 33 | .582 | — |
| ... | 37 | 39 | .487 | 8 |
| ... | 35 | 42 | .455 | 10 1/2 |
| ... | 30 | 47 | .390 | 15 1/2 |
| geles ... | 28 | 48 | .368 | 17 |

ched division title.

Thursday's Games

lt 91, Phoenix 79 (Lanier 26, 7; Scott 19, Bantam 12; Perry

n State 111, Kansas City-Omaha rry 34, Beard 32; Archibald 28, 18).

and 86, Chicago 83 (Thomas 16, 15; Walker 18, Love 16).

## Basketball Europe Cuts gular Schedule

SSELS, March 28 (UPI).

European Professional tball League has cut its le by 10 games and will ete its regular season this its officials have said.

three top teams in the the Israeli Sabras, the m Lions and the Swiss Al- will compete in the play- Israel starting next Thurs- fficials said.

ces in the league said that e losing money during its ear, the league would come next year with a schedule ing about Nov. 15.

# UCLA Faces Louisville in NCAA Semi-Final Basketball

SAN DIEGO, March 28 (UPI).—Though not as powerful as in the past, UCLA still will play the familiar favorite's role when the National Collegiate Athletic Association college basketball championship semifinals unfolds tomorrow. The Bruins go against Louisville, and Kentucky, the team that knocked off No. 1-rated Indiana, meets unheralded Syracuse.

Kentucky, 25-4, will face Syracuse, 23-7, in the first semifinal, followed by a meeting of UCLA, 26-3, and Louisville, 27-2.

The finals are scheduled for Monday at the San Diego Sports Arena.

"We spent a lot of emotion in the Indiana game," said Joe Hall, the man who succeeded the legendary Adolph Rupp as Kentucky's head coach three years ago.

"By Saturday, I hope our players can get down to earth."

In the final regular season ratings, Indiana was ranked first, UCLA second, Louisville third, and Kentucky fourth. Syracuse's Orangemen were not even among the top 20.

Beaten by Indiana by a devastating 24 points in December, Kentucky sent Bobby Knight's Indiana team—heavily favored to go all the way in the 37th NCAA—home by scoring a 92-90 victory in the Mideast Regional finals at Dayton, Ohio.

The UCLA-Louisville confrontation rates as the No. 1 attraction Saturday and matches 64-year-old coach John Wooden, the teacher, against the pupil, the Cardinals' Denny Crum.

In the NCAA semifinals at Los Angeles in 1972, Wooden's Bruins beat Crum's Cardinals, 96-77.

In four highly successful years at Louisville, Crum, 37, a former Wooden player who served as UCLA assistant coach for three seasons, has compiled a 97-21 record.

"I don't think UCLA has a home-court advantage playing in San Diego," said Crum. "Naturally, they'll have more fans because it's so much closer for them. But fans tend to root for the underdog and we're definitely the underdog in this game."

"If I had my druthers," said Wooden, now in his 27th season at UCLA, "I'd rather not play against a former player or assistant or very close friend.

"You're closer to your players than anyone except your own children. To me, Denny will always be one of my boys."

Added Crum, "Yes, I'd rather be playing somebody else, too. But we don't have any choice in that. Just like three years ago, I can't let my feelings interfere with my team's approach to the game. We have to get ready for UCLA just like we get ready for anybody else."

Making its 22nd appearance in NCAA postseason basketball play—compared to UCLA's 16th—Kentucky will be looking for its fifth championship, but first since 1958. All four titles came under Rupp, now an executive with the Kentucky Colonels f the American Basketball Association.

Rupp, 73, accompanied the Wildcats here. Hall formerly played under the famed baron.

"I'm very, very proud of coach Hall," Rupp said. "He's done a great job. I think this is the strongest Kentucky team since the fabulous five in 1948 and '49 and I'd be disappointed if they don't win it all."

Syracuse isn't bothered by being overlooked, according to coach Roy Danforth. He said he's used to it.

"Against LaSalle in the Palestra (at Philadelphia), we were very much the underdog," he said. "Against North Carolina, we were very much the underdog and we managed to win that one, too. A lot of people had us the underdogs against Kansas State and we were *fortunate* enough to win."

Syracuse clinched its first trip to the semifinals with a 95-87 overtime verdict over Kansas State in the East Regional championship at *Providence, R.I.*

# Nicklaus Leads on Opening 66

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., March 28 (AP).—Jack Nicklaus, playing with an annoying earache, yesterday opened a three-stroke lead with a 5-under-par 66 in the first round of the $200,000 Heritage Golf classic.

Nicklaus, winner of the Doral Open in his last start, scored seven birdies on the Harbour Town golf links, a 6,655-yard layout that Lee Trevino called "the toughest golf course in the world."

"Under the conditions, that was a good round of golf," Nicklaus said. "Obviously, I'm very pleased."

Those conditions involved cold temperatures, a tricky, shifting wind and the earache that prompted Nicklaus to seek medical help before and after his round.

Johnny Miller, the sensation of the tour and the defending champion here, suffered a 78.

South African Gary Player matched par 71 in his first start on the American tour this year. Arnold Palmer three-putted four times, played his last three holes 4 over par and finished with 74.

### FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Jack Nicklaus | 66 |
| Hale Irwin | 69 |
| Andy North | 69 |
| Tom Kite | 69 |
| Don January | 69 |
| Bruce Crampton | 69 |
| John Mahaffey | 70 |
| Tom Weiskopf | 70 |
| Pierre Fever | 71 |
| Lou Graham | 71 |
| George Knudson | 71 |
| Bruce Devlin | 71 |
| Gary Player | 71 |

# Officials Fired for Allowing Woman to Fight Against Men

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 28 (NYT).—Two Phoenix Amateur Athletic Union officials have been dismissed by the national AAU boxing chairman, Roland Schwartz, for allowing a woman to box against men in the Arizona Golden Gloves competition March 7, 8 and 9.

No action has been taken yet against Marion Bermudez, the first woman in the United States to fight in the Golden Gloves. Under AAU rules, she can be barred from any future event sanctioned by that organization.

The furor created by Bermudez, a national karate champion who has competed against men in that sport, started at the weigh-in for the March 7 bouts. Jack Melindez, a coach, said he thought one of his boxers would have to fight Bermudez in the 125-pound novice division and said he hoped she would be disqualified from competing.

"My boy may quit boxing if he loses to her," Melindez said. "He's on the school wrestling team and earlier this year he had to wrestle a guy with no legs and only one arm, and now this."

*Phoenix Golden Gloves officials* declined to disqualify the 23-year-old Bermudez. Ben Hinds, the top ring official for the bout, said, "This is definitely not a woman's sport, but if we try to *stop her I think she could turn* around and sue everyone for violating her civil rights."

Harry Ginn, the tournament director, who was suspended along with Al Fenn, Phoenix Golden *Gloves president, had said at the* weigh-in, "I've been in boxing 30 years and I've never heard of anything like this before. I don't think women should be in boxing, but she stands a chance if she *fights a turkey. Otherwise, she* doesn't have the experience to fight inside."

Bermudez, with a total boxing experience of seven rounds of sparring the week before the *tournament, surprised the officials* and the crowd by winning her first fight, gaining a split decision over Edwardo Porras of the Phoenix Boys Center.

Hinds, the referee, stopped her second fight in the first round after she was hit hard by Fernando Granillo, the eventual division champion.

After Bermudez's first bout, Hinds commented that "the young lady *surprised me. I didn't* think she'd have the power that she did. I was surprised at her ability to go the three rounds and be as strong as she was at the end of the third round."

*Earlier that evening, Hinds had* been warned by Arizona's AAU statewide organizer, Doug Hall, that this blow for feminism would be frowned on by the AAU.

Bermudez, who will graduate *this spring as the first woman* in Arizona State University's electronics technology program, entered the Golden Gloves to expand her knowledge of the martial arts. She doesn't understand what all the fuss is about.

"It was just something I wanted to do," she said. "I'm not into any organized women's liberation, *I've just been living it all my life.* I've been lucky enough to do what I wanted to do without too much trouble."

Ginn and Fenn were notified by letter Tuesday that an investi*gation was under way and that* Schwartz had asked for their suspension because they "defied our rules and allowed this gal to box." Ginn and Fenn are consulting attorneys in an effort *to be reinstated.*

## Fast-Skating Russian

MOSCOW, March 28 (Reuters).—Yevgeni Kulikov of the Soviet Union today clipped the world 500-meter speed-skating record to 37.20 seconds. Kulikov, competing at the Medeo Rink in the mountains near Alma-Ata, beat the previous mark of 37.85.

## *All-American Basketball*

ASSOCIATED PRESS

First Team: David Thompson, North Carolina State; Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame; David Meyers, UCLA; Luther Burden, Utah, and Scott May, Indiana. Second Team: John Lucas, Maryland; Rudy Hackett, Syracuse; Gus Williams, Southern California; Leon Douglas, Alabama, and Kevin Grevey, Kentucky.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

First Team: David Thompson, North Carolina State; Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame; David Meyers, UCLA; Scott May, Indiana, and John Lucas, Maryland. Second Team: Kevin Grevey, Kentucky; Quinn Buckner, Indiana; Luther Burden, Utah; Ron Lee, Oregon, and Bernard King, Tennessee.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COACHES

First Team: David Thompson, North Carolina State; Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame; David Meyers, UCLA; John Lucas, Maryland, and Ron Lee, Oregon. Second Team: Scott May, Indiana; Luther Burden, Utah; Leon Douglas, Alabama; Kevin Grevey, Kentucky, and Gus Williams, Southern California.

## WHA Standings

Eastern Division

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x-New England | 40 | 27 | 5 | 85 | 255 | 256 |
| Cleveland | 32 | 38 | 3 | 67 | 209 | 235 |
| Chicago | 28 | 45 | 1 | 57 | 246 | 296 |
| Indianapolis | 18 | 51 | 3 | 39 | 200 | 303 |
| Western Division | | | | | | |
| x-Houston | 49 | 24 | 0 | 98 | 338 | 221 |
| Phoenix | 38 | 28 | 7 | 83 | 282 | 244 |
| San Diego | 39 | 30 | 3 | 81 | 289 | 249 |
| Minnesota | 29 | 29 | 2 | 60 | 283 | 244 |
| Baltimore | 18 | 50 | 4 | 40 | 189 | 311 |
| Canadian Division | | | | | | |
| Quebec | 42 | 30 | 0 | 84 | 301 | 274 |
| Toronto | 39 | 31 | 2 | 80 | 320 | 285 |
| Winnipeg | 36 | 32 | 4 | 76 | 294 | 262 |
| Edmonton | 34 | 34 | 4 | 72 | 257 | 255 |
| Vancouver | 33 | 36 | 2 | 68 | 231 | 241 |

x-Clinched division title.

Thursday's Games

New England 5, Cleveland 3 (Carleton, Selwood, O'Donnell, French, Green; Ward, McDonough, Krake).

Edmonton 2, Baltimore 2 (Baird, Sheehy; Venerusso, Bredin).

Houston 8, Winnipeg 0 (G. Howe 2, Irwin, Hall, Lund, Sherrit, Taylor, M. Howe).

San Diego 5, Indianapolis 2 (Morrison, Pescosh, Scharf, Lacroix, Devine; Heatley, McDonald).

## Paraguayan Challenger

MEXICO CITY, March 28 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Council has named Paraguay's Francisco Lovera as first in line to challenge the champion of its newly-created light-flyweight division. Valentin Martinez of Mexico and Franco Udella of Italy, the present European flyweight champion, meet in Milan on April 4 to dispute the new crown.

# *Munich Soccer Coach, U.S. Have Yet to Settle a Dispute*

MUNICH, March 28 (UPI).—Bayern Munich, the reigning West German First Division *soccer champion and European* Cup semi-finalist, said today it has temporarily shelved plans for the dismissal of coach Dettmar Cramer becaus of his breach of contract dispute with the U.S. Soccer Federation.

But Bayern president Wilhelm Neudecker said that "the problem has not been done away with."

Neudecker yesterday gave *Cramer, 49, several more days* to talk the U.S. Soccer Federation into withdrawing its $10-million breach of contract suit.

The U.S. federation, which also brought a breach of contract *suit against Bayern, alleged in* its complaint that Cramer broke the agreement he made last July to develop and train an American team for international competition. He did so, the suit alleged, by subsequently agreeing to coach the Munich club.

*Cramer repeatedly countered* that he had only a verbal agreement with the Americans.

"Cramer must see to it that the suit will be swept off the table, unconditionally," Neudecker said. "That *means* that the U.S. Soccer Federation gives a written guarantee that there will be no new suit on the part of any group or individual persons and that in this particular case, the American federation pays fees, lawyer and other fees."

The affair took a new twist on Feb. 12 when Neudecker said that the Americans had withdrawn their suit against Cramer and Bayern. But Neudecker at the time declined to give details of how an agreement was reached.

But yesterday, the General Anzeiger newspaper of Bonn reported that Bayern had received a 218,000 mark ($94,783) bill for lawyer fees from the U.S. federation.

### U.S. Denial

NEW YORK, March 28 (UPI).—Gene Edwards, president of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said today his organization is not seeking financial compensation for the loss of Dettmar Cramer to Bayern. Edwards denied German newspaper reports that the USSF had billed Bayern Munich for legal fees.

"We have a suit pending against Bayern, but we are not seeking compensation for the loss of Dettmar's services," he said.

Edwards agreed that Cramer had not signed a contract with the USSF, "but we have honored all the conditions of the agreement. In our law, that means we have kept to our part of the bargain."

# *Howe Collects 2,000th Point For His Career*

HOUSTON, March 28 (UPI).—Gordie Howe, who will be 47 Monday, collected his 2,000th career point with two goals and two *assists yesterday, helping the* Houston Aeros clinch the World Hockey Association West title with an 8-0 victory over the Winnipeg Jets. The loss ended the Jets' seven-game victory streak.

Howe opened the scoring midway in the first period. Then with the score at 4-0, he fired in his second goal and got point No. 1,999. Before Houston fans could sit down, Howe fed Jim Sherritt for a goal. Gordie swooped into the net, grabbed the puck and received a standing ovation from the fans and players.

## Art Buchwald

# A Bonnie Interview

WASHINGTON.—"In keeping with our policy of paying all news sources, the Combustible Broadcasting Co. presents tonight an exclusive interview with Bonnie Parker, aide, confidante and chief of staff to Clyde Barrow, the greatest bank robber of our time. Bonnie Parker was paid $354.67 to appear on this program which we believe has great historical significance.



Buchwald

"Bonnie, you were closer to Clyde than anyone else. What was he like when you worked with him?"

"He was weird. There was a part of him which was very decisive, like when he decided to stick up the Third National Trust Co. of Omaha. But there was another part of him which showed he had a great inferiority complex."

"Explain that."

"Well, he never thought he tipped enough when he went to a roadside diner. He always believed that after he left the waitress would say he was a cheapskate. Once he said to me after we took a Brink's truck outside of Des Moines, 'I wonder if history will remember me for this or for the fact I left a dime at a Howard Johnson's in Tulsa, Okla.' "

* * *

"Bonnie, Bill Quickfire in his book, 'The Rise and Fall of Bonnie and Clyde,' said you were ruthless in the way you ran the gang—that you had a short temper and chewed out anyone who tried to get near Clyde. How do you plead?"

"I wouldn't say ruthless. I would say tough. Clyde always had a lot of things on his mind. He was planning payroll heists, savings and loan stickups and he even had a grand plan to break into the National Mint.

"My job, as I saw it as chief aide, was to protect him from all the third-rate crooks who were trying to suck up to him. I had to keep Clyde free from the day-to-day operations of the gang. Sure, they got mad at me. But no one makes friends in this job."

* * *

"Bonnie, one of the things said was that you and Clyde, as well as the rest of the gang, looked on everyone as enemies. True or not true?"

"True But I think Clyde summed it up best in his farewell address to us when he said, 'Always remember, others may hate you, but those who hate don't win unless you hate them.' I think you have to keep this all in the context of the times. We were robbing banks, and the press was on our backs for it. The newspapers never wrote anything good about us. Well, after a while this gets to you. It isn't much fun for you or your families to be called gangsters. So we decided anyone who didn't approve of our business was our enemy. That's only natural."

"Right. Now, Bonnie, let's get on to the job that finally got you all caught—the break-in of the First National Bank of Watergate. Looking back on it, would you have done it again?"

* * *

"In retrospect, I guess it was stupid, not because we did it but because we were caught. I have to take some of the responsibility for that."

"Why?"

"Well, after the robbery we split up the money and we had all these canvas bags left over, with 'First National Bank of Watergate' printed on them. Clyde asked me if we should destroy the bags. But I said no—that we should keep them for historical reasons. I never in my wildest dreams ever thought the bags would be used against us as evidence. If I knew then what I know now I would have told Clyde to burn them."

"Then what you're saying, Bonnie, is that you have no regrets about robbing banks. You are only sorry you got caught?"

* * *

"That's correct. At the time we thought bank robbing was the best thing for the country. But I'd like to say one more thing. The Bonnie and Clyde gang spent only 10 per cent of their time sticking up banks—90 per cent of what we did had nothing to do with crime. But the press doesn't talk about that. Someday, when passions subside, I hope the people will think of the other things we did. Like watching baseball and drinking beer and going to the movies and hunting squirrels. Take away the bank robberies and we're as American as apple pie."

## *Former Gov. Barron Released From Jail*

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., March 28 (AP).—Former West Virginia Gov. W. W. Barron imprisoned for more than three years for bribery, was paroled today.

Barron, governor from 1960 to 1964, served three years, four months and 19 days of a 17-year sentence for bribing the jury foreman in a 1968 federal trial of aides involved in a state purchasing contract scandal.

## Mary Blume

*It is, of course, the United States that provides the most dizzying range, possessing something like a quarter of the museums of the world.*

# What's in a Museum—25,000 of Them

PARIS (IHT).—Museums have become one of the fastest growing industries in the world. Between 1960 and 1963 in the United States, a new museum opened every 3.3 days and an article in "Museums and Education" notes with scholarly irrelevance that the number of people visiting American museums and galleries "is more than the number attending the baseball games of all the major league teams in a year."

In Japan, the postwar growth of museums (and, for that matter, baseball games) has also been spectacular, the total doubling between 1951 and 1971.

Japan, incidentally, has one museum which is open daily except on rainy days, and another which contains the relics of Miss Okichi, "loved by T. Harris, the first American consul-general in Japan."

Switzerland has more wine museums than any country in the world (it also has the best Sherlock Holmes museum). Finland and Argentina are great countries for bank museums (the sturdy Finns are also specialists in open-air museums). There are more bread museums than one might expect, only one museum of hat-making, and postal museums are a fairly standard item, though Malawi outdoes all others in this category by putting its postal museum in the rest hut used by footsore letter carriers.

The Netherlands' Museum of Taxation has a fine collection of jokes about taxes and there are also taxation museums in Germany and Brazil, which has further preserved as a shrine the mud hut in which Pedro I spent the night before uttering his famous cry "Iparanga." Independence or Death.

The postwar division of Germany has been great for the museum industry: Instead of one National Railroad Museum and one National Postal Museum, there are now two of each, one East and one West. So far only East Germany can boast the German Two-Stroke Motorcycle Museum, but then only West Germany has a Museum of Birdcages.

Australian museums, and presumably their visitors, are unique in their love of bottles. At least one Australian museum in six has a bottle collection, and one museum is itself constructed from bottles. Austria not only has fine monasteries and restored homes of musicians, but also topnotch mining museums, and torture chambers and torture instruments in an abundance quite unparalleled in other countries.

This information comes from "The Directory of Museums," an unwieldy and absorbing volume, newly published by Macmillan in London (price £25). The book has 864 pages, each with three columns of type, and it covers 155 countries from Afghanistan (seven museums, only one with regular visiting hours) to Zambia (five museums, with a bias toward geology and mining).

The book was edited by Kenneth Hudson and Ann Nicholls, who live in Bath, England (six museums), and who are now working on a spinoff volume analyzing the comments made by vistors to museums and art galleries during the past 200 years.

### Translations

The book includes a classified index of specialized and outstanding collections and it has 25,000 entries, with all museum names translated into English (the Jeu de Paume in Paris is quaintly called the Tennis Court Museum). The authors intend to correct errors and omissions in later editions and have wisely avoided the question, especially popular among American museologists these days, of what a museum is.

While it may seem strange to find Frank Jay Gould's private railroad car listed as a museum, the authors have excluded as inappropriate museums without permanent collections, zoos and collections that exist solely for propaganda purposes, such as the Turkish Museum of Greek Atrocities in Cyprus.

Political opinions are not entirely avoided. In South Africa, the authors state, "history is invariably presented from the point of view of the white man and there is at least one major institution where black and white visitors are admitted at different times."

In the Republic of China the concept of museums is fairly new and they tend to be of three types: site museums to preserve newly discovered archaeological material, exceptionally important temples and shrines no longer in use, and sites connected with recent Chinese history. Taiwan's museums, on the other hand, "have a certain atmosphere of unreality about them... They are the nostalgic museums of exiles."

Poland's museums are admirable, Romania's are also very good, the Soviet Union has yet to publish a comprehensive catalogue of its museums. The authors note that "as far as Greek museums are concerned, the modern world does not exist" and they feel that Ireland should have a Potato Museum and/or a Museum of Emigration (the only emigration museum is in Switzerland. No potato museum is recorded anywhere).

### Stately Homes

The publicity-grabbing owners of England's stately homes are praised for having given hidebound museum curators a lesson in public relations and educational methods, while French and Italian businessmen are criticized for their lack of interest in founding or helping museums (Sweden and the Netherlands rate especially high on this point).

France's satisfaction with its own glory has made it fairly immune to modern museum methods ("the Louvre is the curse of French museums and the 'Mona Lisa' is the curse of the Louvre," a French museologist told the authors) but its small museums devoted to writers and artists are praised. Carried away, perhaps, by the Art of Cookery museum, which includes a portrait that Nellie Melba gave to Escoffier in recognition of his flattering invention, the Peach Melba, the authors have listed as separate museums the Tennis Court Museum and the Museum of Impressionism, although they are the same, and made the identical error with the Museum of Coins and Medals and the Museum of the Paris Mint, both in the mint building.

It is, of course, the United States that provides the most dizzying range, possessing something like one quarter of the museums of the world.

The U.S. listings go from Abercrombie, N.D., to Zolfo Springs, Fla., and even a person who has become irreversibly crosseyed after reaching the letter "P" will be astonished to see that in addition to fine arts and that dreadful thing genteelly known as "period furnishings," one can with minimal effort discover blacksmith's snops, bones and tusks, needles and bobbins, at least three collections of barbed wire, cigarette cartons, kewpies, cameos and coins, trade beads and trade tokens, a horse-drawn hearse, a tollgate house, adobes, shipwrecks, religo-magical artifacts, replicas of famous diamonds, silverware from the battleship Maine, cane crushers, Atwater Kent radios, Dr. Brockman's dental chair, petrified wood, political buttons, and a billiard table with cast-iron lion legs.

In addition to the homes of great men and women, one can visit the former residences of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged as a witch, Carrie Nation (the building is known, fittingly, as Hatchet Hall), Matilda Moore, who was Abe Lincoln's stepsister, Col. R.J. Hardesty, who was a cattle baron of the 1870s, and the house where the original Star Spangled Banner was made by Mary Young Pickersgill.

With some 6,000 listings in the guide, the entire country is like some vast museum. Or, as the authors of "The Directory of Museums" put it, the United States is undoubtedly the greatest museological laboratory in the world.

## PEOPLE: *Ethel Kennedy Gets A Speeding Ticket*

Ethel Kennedy, the widow of Sen. Robert Kennedy, has been charged with speeding, a court spokesman in Plymouth, N.H., said Thursday. State police said that they clocked Mrs. Kennedy's car traveling at 84 miles an hour in a 55-mph zone on March 15. A hearing has been scheduled in Plymouth District Court April 7. The court spokesman said that Mrs. Kennedy, a McLean, Va., resident, requested a waiver that would allow her to pay a fine without attending the hearing. The amount of the fine will be determined when the waiver form is returned.



Ethel Kennedy . . . *speeding c*

* * *

When Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis returned to New York from Paris where she had been since attending the funeral of her husband Aristotle Onassis, she was escorted from the airport by four Greek-speaking bodyguards. Looking somber, Mrs. Onassis quickly put on a pair of sunglasses when she saw waiting reporters and photographers at Kennedy Airport.

* * *

SICKLIST: Gen. Omar Bradley was reported resting comfortably in the intensive-care unit at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center following brain surgery to remove a small blood clot. The operation on Bradley, 82, was called successful. The clot was the result of a head injury he suffered about two months ago. Mamie Eisenhower's doctors at the U.S. Army Medical Center at Ft. Gordon, Ga., said that she is showing "definite improvement" and that they have found no new evidence of the internal bleeding that caused her hospitalization earlier this week. Alabama Gov. George Wallace plans to enter University Hospital in Birmingham Sunday for some X-rays and a general checkup. The governor's office described the hospital visit as an annual checkup to be directed by Wallace's physician Dr. Sherman Shirley.

* * *

A White House spokesman said Thursday that Gen. Alexander Haig jr. flew to California on a military plane to address an unspecified "military group"—not just to visit former President Richard Nixon. Ron Nessen, the press secretary, said that Haig, former chief of the Nixon White House staff, had been in Ottawa as military commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. His flight from there to Los Angeles March 21 was also "official business," Nessen said. He said that he did not know whether President Ford knew in advance about Haig's reported visit with Nixon at San Clemente. Asked if the President might meet Nixon if the Fords spend their vacation in California, Nessen said, "I don't know."

* * *

A prize-winning Soviet film cameraman, Mikhail Suslov, and five members of his family left Moscow for the United . . . Thursday, and Alexander . . . farb, the geneticist and . . . dissident, said that he ha[d been] told to pick up his exit vi[sa for] Israel. Suslov had stage[d] hunger strikes during his . . . year wait for a visa. G[o]. . . was dismissed from his job [at the] Kurchatov Institute of [Atomic] Energy after he applied t[o emi]grate.

* * *

Lady Bird Johnson and . . . House Speaker John McCo[rmack] of Massachusetts will spe[ak at] the dedication of the Sam [Ray]burn House Museum in Bo[nham,] Texas, on April 1. The sit[e, re]stored to its condition at th[e time] of Rayburn's death in 19[61, is] the first historic-house mu[seum] operated by the Texas Hist[orical] Commission. The museum . . . contain 2,800 Rayburn f[amily] items arranged as the f[ormer] speaker left them.

* * *

"I'm no Evel Knievel," sa[id . . .] land Chadburn, 29, who pla[ns to] sail out of Nauset Harbor on [Cape] Cod, Mass., April 5 in his . . . foot "dream" and cross th[e At]lantic in the smallest sai[lboat] ever to make the trip. He . . . that two men, an American [and] a Briton, had done it in 12 . . . boats. The trip is "no st[unt,"] the former Barrington, R.I., p[olice] officer said. He said that he [had] been issued a $25,000 life [in]surance policy, based on a . . . rating. "That's not too bad," [he] said, since the rating goes . . . Class 8 for motorcycle racing . . .

—SAMUEL JUST[ . . . ]

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